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Part One
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TAMMANY AT WORK AGAIN

Executive Committee Names August 1 as the Date for Primaries.

NO CLASHING AMONG THE LEADERS

Some Wanted an Earlier, Others a Later Date, and a Compromise Was the Result—ex-Mayor Gilroy Present.

Tammany is at work again. Its Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, met yesterday. It was a meeting of note and importance in local politics. It was not the usual cut and dried affair. The main business that the committee had before it was the fixing of a date for the primary elections, and on this there was a wide difference of opinion. It was left to a committee of five to determine. This sub-committee represented all of the so-called "interests" in Tammany, being made up of ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, who represents ex-Mayor Grant's friends; Lawrence Delmour, representing Mr. Croker's friends; ex-Police Justice Charles Welde, representing ex-Mayor Gilroy's friends; Henry D. Purroy, and ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan.

The Croker-Grant people in Tammany are in harmony. Henry D. Purroy is a friend of Mr. Croker, but he is opposed to ex-Mayor Grant. Ex-Mayor Gilroy is friendly to Mr. Croker, is not opposed to Mr. Grant, is regarded as one of the ablest advisers of the organization, and yesterday was in favor of early primaries.

Several of the Croker-Grant people were in favor of holding the primary elections August 6, although their first play was for August 10. Ex-Mayor Grant is expected here August 2.

Mr. Purroy and his down-town followers, Senator T. D. Sullivan, favored the calling of the primaries as early as possible. Ex-Mayor Gilroy thought that it would be wise not to delay the primaries. To this extent he agreed with Mr. Purroy.

When the sub-committee retired to discuss the question Mr. Purroy, voicing the early primary sentiment, suggested that they be held July 25. Some assert that he wanted them called earlier than that. The other side suggested Aug. 6, but Mr. Delmour and ex-Judge McMahon were not strenuous in their demands.

The committee was closeted in the little apartment in the rear of the reception room—the same little room that Richard Croker used to use as an office, when such questions were settled more quickly—while the remainder of the Executive Committee were trying to amuse themselves in the new meeting room of the committee to the left of the entrance of Tammany Hall.

The issue that the sub-committee was struggling with was whether the primaries should be held early or late. The result was something of a compromise.

Ex-Police Justice McMahon suggested that the call should be issued for the primaries Aug. 1. Mr. Delmour seconded the idea, and all the members of the sub-committee agreed to it, and so it was finally made unanimous.

Neither side could claim much of a victory, and although it may be said that this side or that side won, there is little or nothing in the claim, as nothing but a vote in the Executive Committee as a whole would have been of value in determining whether there had been any change in the factional lines or not.

Certain it is, however, that had the question been made a factional one yesterday as between the so-called Croker-Grant and opposing forces, the former interests would have won. However, there was no intention of forcing such an issue. There was rather an inclination to be harmonious and to work in the direction of eliminating faction lines.

The meeting was attended by almost every one of the leaders and the business or associate leaders. Thomas J. Dunn, who is in Europe, was represented by Alderman Campbell, and John F. Carroll, who is to retire from his district leadership, was represented by Alderman Lantry.

A very significant thing about the meeting was the presence of ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy. It indicated that he is still to continue political activity. He was warmly welcomed by his friends, who value his suggestions, and his presence made a burlesque of the statements of certain political romancists that he would "never cross the threshold of Tammany Hall again."

The meeting was the first important one held since the election of last Fall, which bowled Tammany out of power. Ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, Joseph Gordon, William Dalton, ex-Register John Reilly, and Senator D. D Sullivan were among those present. Outside there was a gathering of the braves big enough to fill the wigwam as in the days when Tammany was in power.

James J. Martin, President of the committee, called the meeting to order. Routine business, including the sending out of blanks for the names of the Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, was soon disposed of. The question then turned on the calling of the primaries.

Mr. Purroy read a statement advocating an early date. He said that no time was to be lost, that it was necessary to get the various Assembly district organizations in working order as soon as possible, and that nothing was to be gained by delay.

He thought the idea might get abroad that the delay was for the purpose of getting instructions from a so-called "boss," and that it would not be wise to let that impression prevail. He said something in favor of home rule for districts. He also said that he was perfectly willing that whoever should show the ability, foresight, and knowledge to assume the leadership, so called, of the organization, should do so, but that he did not believe in waiting to call the primaries.

Some of the members said that this was evidently a slap at ex-Mayor Grant, but it may not be fair to Mr. Purroy to assume that this is so.

Senator George W. Plunkitt thought that more interest would be taken in the primaries if they were held later. A few others also spoke in this vein. Then the proposition was made to appoint a committee of five to retire and settle the question of the date for the primaries. This was agreed to.

President Martin named ex-Mayor Gilroy as one of the members of this committee, but he declined to act on the ground that he was not a district leader. Ex-Police Justice Welde was then appointed in his stead.

The committee was in session more than an hour, and so caused all sorts of rumors of rows to circulate about the Wigwam. When the members did return they promptly made the report, fixing Aug. 1 as the date for the primaries. The programme on incidental meetings follows:

July 18—District General Committees to meet and elect Inspectors of the primary elections.

July 19—Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, to meet at 4:30 P. M. Committee on Organization to meet at 7:30 P. M.

July 23—General Committee to meet at 7:30 P. M.

Aug. 1—Primary elections in all the Assembly districts between 7:30 and 9 P. M.

Aug. 6—New District General Committees to meet in all districts.

Aug. 9—New General Committee to meet in Tammany Hall at 8 P. M.

Aug. 12—New Committee on Organization to meet in Tammany Hall at 7:30 P. M.

Ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, as Chairman of the sub-committee, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That members of the County General Committee residing within the boundaries of the Assembly districts as formed under the recent apportionment, be requested to meet in their respective districts on or before the 18th day of July, 1895, and, by a majority vote of the members present, elect three persons to act as inspectors of a primary election to be hereafter held, pursuant to the call of the County General Committee for the election of delegates to the General and Assembly Committees for the year 1895.

The election of said inspectors shall be certified to by the signatures of a majority of the General Committee residing in each Assembly district.

Two days' notice by mail shall be given to each member of the time and place of meeting.

In Assembly districts where the General Committee is now organized, the Chairman of the district will issue the call for said meeting. In the Assembly districts where the General Committee is not now organized, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate the time and place of meeting, and issue the notice for the same; and a majority of the General Committee present shall elect a Chairman to preside at said meeting.

Petitions were received from the new Third District asking that John Purcell be made the leader, and from the new Twentieth, asking that James McCabe be made the leader there. A delegation from the Carondelet Democratic Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, headed by Patrick McGuire, called to ask that the club be given a representation on the General Committee of that district.

Those who are protesting against Leader William Dalton in the new Eleventh Assembly District filed a protest against the Election Inspectors recently elected by Mr. Dalton's friends. They also asked that six hours be allowed for the primaries in the district, and that a large hall be provided for it. The question as to the Inspectors was disposed of by the regulations adopted yesterday, and the protest was tabled.

The Executive Committee was in session for nearly three hours.

MUTINEERS SHOT THE CAPTAIN

He and They Detained by the Admiralty Court at Calcutta, While the Cairnlehill Came On with New Master and Men.

The large four-masted British ship Cairnlehill arrived at Quarantine last evening from Calcutta after a voyage of 111 days, under the command of a new captain and manned by a new crew. The former captain, Farady, on the voyage from Hamburg to Calcutta, had treated his crew so harshly that on arrival they refused to work.

The assistance of the authorities was requested, and all of the malcontents were lodged in jail, where they remained for fourteen days. The day the Cairnlehill sailed from Calcutta, March 7, she was manned by a crew of Lascars, who took the ship down to Diamond Harbor, where she anchored to await the arrival of the crew on board before proceeding on her voyage. The crew were taken from jail and conveyed in irons down to the Cairnlehill, where they were left in charge of the master.

Capt. Farady did not remain long in charge. For no sooner did the officers of the law turn their backs than the crew rebelled and soon took charge of the ship. There was quite a brisk skirmish for a while, which threatened to be serious. During the fight that ensued Capt. Farady was shot in the hand.

This sobered the men somewhat, and the master displayed signals for assistance. The ship Glencaird, a sister ship, was in port at the time. Mr. Jones, the mate of the Glencaird, was ordered to go to the Cairnlehill to assist in quelling the mutiny. Accompanied by fifty soldiers and fifty policemen he went alongside the Cairnlehill and found that the men had desisted from their illegal acts and were very quiet. The whole matter was taken in charge by the Admiralty Court.

Capt. Farady and his wife, together with the thirty members of his crew, were taken ashore to await the decision of the Judges. Mr. Jones was ordered by the owners to ship a new crew and proceed on the voyage to New-York.

The Cairnlehill sailed a second time, March 22. When she was three days out J. Blaise, thirty years old, a seaman, who had been drinking heavily before coming on board, jumped overboard and was lost. He was a native of Belgium.

The Cairnlehill is a four-masted ship, known in England as a four-masted bark; that is, she is square rigged on the first three masts. Her tonnage is 2,145. Her sister ship, the Glencaird, is 2,418 tons.

The Cairnlehill is consigned to John R. Livermore, and her cargo is consigned to Ralli Bros. Her sailing port is Liverpool. Deputy Health Officer L'Hommedieu boarded the vessel after sunset last night and permitted her to proceed.

FIVE CHILDREN SEVERELY BURNED

They Had Gathered Around a Pile of Powder and One of Their Number Touched It with a Burning Match.

Five children were severely burned yesterday by an explosion of gunpowder in front of 526 East Fifteenth Street. They were attended by an ambulance surgeon, and then taken care of at their homes. The names of the children are:

BLAUSTEIN, DAVID, six years old.
BLAUSTEIN, SIMON, four years old, of 524 East Thirteenth Street.
GUNTER, MICHAEL, eight years old.
GUNTER, CHARLES, five years old, of 526 East Thirteenth Street.
HOLLANDER, MAGGIE, seven years old.

The children make contradictory statements as to which of them got the powder. They had two cans of it. They spread the powder in two different piles. Then little David Blaustein got a match, with which he prepared to ignite the powder. About a dozen children crowded around to see the first pile exploded.

When the match touched it there was a great flash, and the children were scattered in all directions by the force of the explosion.

The children who were injured were bending over the powder when the match was applied. The skin and flesh on the face of each victim was very badly burned.

JOHN FINLEY DROWNED AT NORTH BEACH

He Was with Three Companions in a Boat that Leaked and Sank.

NEWTOWN, L. I., July 11.—John Finley, twenty-one years old, of 93 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, a motorman on the Flushing Avenue trolley line, was drowned at North Beach last night. He was in a rowboat with Frank Veniosey of 773 Park Avenue, Grant Treddell of 86 Classon Avenue, and J. E. Wilch of 204 Ellery Street, Brooklyn.

The boat sprung aleak and sank about 200 feet from shore. Ernest Richter and Larry Den went to the rescue in a lifeboat. Before they had made half the distance to the struggling men Finley had sank. The others were rescued.

Five hundred persons on the beach saw the drowning, and cheered the rescuers. The rescued men told Justice Bowman that Finley was married and lived with his wife in Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, between Park Avenue and Floyd Street.

Finley's father called on the Justice about midnight. He said that if his son was married he knew nothing about it. The young man, he said, had always lived with him. The body has not been recovered.

Wants a Slope Man for Second Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The Examiner calls upon the Democratic Party to "recognize the real West" in its selection of a Vice Presidential candidate next year.

"It is time for the Democracy," it says, "to recognize the expansion of the Nation. The States west of the Mississippi have more inhabitants now than the entire Union in 1840. Indiana, which has furnished most of the so-called 'Western' candidates since the war, is 700 miles east of the geographical centre of the United States. The real West can no longer recognize favors extended to that part of the country as a recognition of its claims. Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio are in the East, and whatever they secure should be charged to the Eastern account. Let us have a genuine Western man for Vice President, and, if possible, let him be one who has lived within sight of the Pacific."

The Legislative Printing Contract.

ALBANY, July 11.—Secretary of State Palmer Attorney General Hancock, and Controller Roberts met to-day to award the contract for the legislative printing for two years, from Oct. 1 next. It was decided to postpone action until July 29, and the Argus Company of this city and John E. Milholland of New-York City, to whom the competition has narrowed down, were each requested to name an expert to submit computations of their respective bids to the board before that time.

The Negro Colony a Failure.

EL PASO, Texas, July 11.—Reliable word comes from Mapimi, Mexico, that "Bill" Ellis, the agitator who induced 800 Georgia and Alabama negroes to join the Tlahuilo, Durango, Mexico, colony, has been sent back there to conduct the negroes to the United States border, where they must work to get home. The colony is a failure.

BETTER TIMES IN MONTANA

Ex-Senator W. F. Sanders Says Business Is Picking Up.

FREE SILVER TALK DELAYING PROGRESS

McKinley and Reed the Favorites with the Republicans for the Presidency—Some Talk About Morton.

Ex-Senator Wilbur F. Sanders of Montana sat on a sofa in the Holland House corridor yesterday and discussed business and political topics.

Although he hails from the far West, the ex-Senator does not believe the country is suffering because silver is not coined in unlimited quantities at 16 to 1 or any other ratio. Moreover, he said business of all sorts was improving. He is not in sympathy with the clamor which comes from so many Western men, including Senator Carter of his own State, for a declaration for free coinage next year.

"We are seeing better times in Montana and all through the Northwest," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times. "Business is picking up. We have been forced to adjust ourselves to new conditions, and this in itself was good for us. We have not reached the old-time 'boom' conditions, but we are getting to a much more comfortable position than we have been in for the last year or two."

"How about free silver?" the ex-Senator was asked.

"Free silver?" he said. "Let me tell you one or two things. The free-silver talk by newspapers and demagogues is something wearying. There is not a newspaper between Minneapolis and the Pacific coast that is not full of the cries, '16 to 1,' 'The crime of '73,' 'Oppression to the poor,' 'International agreement,' 'John Sherman.' And they are full of all the rest of the rot. Religious papers are also devoting space to the discussion.

"Now, the silver question—the monetary question—is hard to handle when you are dealing with people who do not understand it. If I had the power to pass a universal law which should create in the breast of mankind precisely the same craving for 412½ grains of silver that there is for a gold dollar, so that I could have every man who craved otherwise drawn and quartered, then international agreement for the free coinage of silver would be valuable. But suppose an international agreement were reached, there would be a lack of confidence which would induce one nation to unload its baser metal and stock up with the more precious."

"How serious is the silver question likely to be next year?"

"I cannot tell. Much depends on the condition of business; and, on the other hand, the condition of business depends much on the cry for free silver. In my judgment, the free-silver talk is the thing that is hurting business now. This clamor in favor of a form of money which the men who have money to invest in business enterprises do not want is bad for business.

"The discontent which has resulted from the hard times of the last two years increases the clamor for free silver on the part of many. Each evil increases the thing it feeds upon."

"What is to be the settlement of the question?" Mr. Sanders was asked.

"In the National Conventions?"

"No; at Washington."

"Eventually silver will be left just where it is now," said the ex-Senator. "It will make some disturbance in politics next year, but the present conditions will continue to prevail. It will take some time to educate the people who are now making the free-silver clamor to that point, but it will be done—maybe not next year."

"Who is the choice for Presidential candidate of the Republicans in the far West?"

"There is an attempt by some free-coinage men to 'boom' Don Cameron," said the ex-Senator, "but it is unsuccessful. I should say the sentiment was divided between McKinley and Reed, with McKinley a trifle the stronger. There is some talk about Morton, and some of Allison. That about covers the ground."

"How about Harrison?"

"Mr. Harrison made a good President, but I think the Montana people rather hold to the idea that one term is enough."

"How is the wool-growing industry progressing under the present tariff bill?" Mr. Sanders was asked.

"The clip this year will probably be about 12,000,000 or 14,000,000 pounds," he said. "Prices are now advancing slightly. They are a little more than half what they were. The effect of the present tariff bill was felt. Wool used to be worth, say, 17 to 19 cents. Now it is worth, say, from 10 to 13 cents."

"Can it be raised in Montana at such prices?"

"You can raise anything at any price anywhere, provided it is something you have got to have," said the ex-Senator. "Wheat would be raised if it were worth only 5 cents a bushel. The men who did it would work longer hours or for smaller wages, or would curtail expenses in some way.

"Mining industries are carried on vigorously this year. The mining of gold is as extensive as ever, and the copper mining is carried on under prosperous conditions."

CAPTAIN, MATE, AND SEAMAN INJURED

Premature Explosion of a Cartridge on J. Rogers Maxwell's Yacht.

Capt. A. Peterson, Mate Andrew Morrison, and Seaman John Strand, of J. Rogers Maxwell's schooner-yacht Emerald, were burned about the face and hands yesterday by the premature explosion of a cartridge while they were making ready to fire a salute on the yacht. They were taken to the Norwegian Hospital. Their injuries are not serious.

The Emerald, which had been lying off the foot of Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, for some time, was ready to start for Larchmont to join the Larchmont Yacht Club in its cruise, which begins to-day. She was about to give a parting salute when the accident happened.

The yacht was not damaged. She sailed for Larchmont late in the afternoon, without the injured men.

Kate Sprague's Furniture to be Sold.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—By a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the furniture of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague will be sold at auction. Mrs. Sprague endeavored to have it disposed of by the trustees at private sale, but her petition was denied by the court. The property includes a number of articles which belonged to Mrs. Sprague's father, the late Chief Justice and ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase.

The Kite Sails for Greenland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11.—The steamer Kite, with the Peary relief expedition on board, sailed from here to Greenland at daylight this morning. A new shaft had been put in the Kite, and this was tried before the steamer sailed, and it worked very satisfactorily. The weather is clear and pleasant, and the wind is from a most favorable point. The steamer should make about 150 miles during the next twenty-four hours.

Atlantic Mills Advance Wages.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—Notices have been posted in the Atlantic Mills announcing that an advance in wages will go into effect in the several departments of the mills Monday, July 29. The notices do not state the rate of increase.

Arm and Leg Cut Off by a Car.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 11.—Maggie Connolly, three years old, of 709 Summit Avenue, while playing in front of her home this evening was struck by a North Hudson trolley car. Her left leg and left arm were cut off.

To Test the Amphitrite's Guns.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 11.—The monitor Amphitrite went to sea at 10 o'clock this morning to test the force of the blast from her guns while firing.

DEFENDER FAST AT ALL TIMES

She Again Makes a Satisfactory Trip—Her Sail Spread to be Increased—New Boom and Gaff Ordered.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 11.—The expected trial between the Defender and the Vigilant did not take place to-day, mainly because E. A. Willard, who has charge of the boat for Mr. Gould, was in New-York, and Capt. "Charley" Barr did not care to race in his absence. It is also believed that both Mr. Willard and Capt. Barr would prefer to try their new suit of Herreshoff sails further before meeting the Defender in what would really be a race. So, although the Defender went out this afternoon, she sailed alone, and the trip was little more than a sail stretching and setting affair.

The large and the small club topsails were set for the first time, and also three sizes of jibtopsails. All the light sails set well. The jibtopsails showed the same cut to the cloths in the jib. The cloths start at almost right angles to the leach and to the foot, narrow in toward a seam running across the sail from the clew nearly at a right angle to the luff. Nat Herreshoff calls the sail his "fan" jib, and the effect of the cloths is really very much like that of a fan.

The wind was light from the southwest for the greater part of the trial, and for a time it freshened to twelve to fifteen miles an hour. The Defender had her club-topsail set. She was not rail down at any time, even with a rap full and her second jibtopsail on, while she showed the same speed and the same easy movement through the water as before.

The man who said she was "tender" in Sunday's trial didn't know his business, for Mr. Iselin has decided to give her more sail. A new gaff and a boom have been ordered of the Boston Spar Company, and a sail of the Herreshoffs. The boom will be 105 feet and the gaff 64 feet, or 5 feet more boom and 2 feet more gaff than at present. A larger jib will be the increase in the head sail. The Defender should be easily able to swing the increase, and will be just so much faster as a result. Authentic information gives the amount of lead on her keel as between eighty-three and eighty-five tons instead of seventy-five, in which case there need be no fear of her sail-carrying capacity.

The first intimation that there would be no trial to-day came from Capt. "Charley" Barr, who came ashore about 10 o'clock and said the Vigilant would not race without Mr. Willard, who was in New-York, and would not be here until to-marrow. This was disappointing, the only migitation being that the Defender might go alone in the afternoon. Capt Barr, after imparting the information chatted freely on the Vigilant and her prospects, and, although he would not express any decided opinion as to the relative merits of the Vigilant and the Defender, it was evident that he considers his boat a very fast one. It is certain that he will do his best with the Vigilant when the boats meet, and that the Defender will have to hustle to win.

"I think we have the Vigilant in very good shape," said Capt. Barr, "although as we haven't tried her against anything of her size, we can't tell just how fast she is going, and think the putting of her inside lead on the outside has helped her. She is no longer on the water line than before."

"How about that new mainsail?"

"It is a very good one, and sets well for one that isn't stretched."

"What have been the additions to the sail plan?"

"She has four feet more boom and four feet more gaff, but as topmast and bowsprit were each cut four feet abroad, the sail area is no greater."

"What is the arrangement for racing between Mr. Willard and Mr. Iselin?"

"They have agreed to race for all the prizes offered, and also for a friendly trial here. I expect Mr. Willard here to-morrow, and we shall probably have a try with the Defender then."

About 10:30 o'clock the Defender was hauled into the stream from the piers and had her compass adjusted by John L. Bliss of New-York. At 2 o'clock she went sailing with Mr. Iselin and others on board, and Nat Herreshoff at the wheel. She went as far as Coaster's Harbor Island, just above Newport, and made an excellent showing on all points of sailing. She was fast at all times, still when it breezed, and easy through the water. Every one was pleased with her. She returned home in tow at 7 o'clock. Mr. Iselin could say nothing about a trial with the Vigilant, except that he was ready whenever Mr. Willard said the word. He would have the Defender in New-York July 20, Vigilant or no Vigilant.

HAVE CHOSEN A "LIBERTY DAY"

United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws Arrange for an Imposing Demonstration.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws was held at Terrace Garden last night.

Among those present were John B. Pannes, who presided, Dr. John Friederick, James E. Graybill, Herman Sulzer, Otto Kempner, William Sohmer, R. D. Barrett, and Henry Nichols.

The meeting was informal. This address was adopted:

To the Citizens of New-York State:

The United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws are determined to break down the remaining blue law barriers to rational personal liberty that still encumber our statute books. To that end we are arranging for an imposing demonstration on the 25th day of September, to consist of a parade and other ceremonies. A large and successful pageant will tend to demonstrate that the mass of the people are in sympathy with our cause. It is likewise expected to have a potent effect upon the course of the next Legislature. No effort should be spared, therefore, to assure the overwhelming success of our demonstration.

We have chosen to style the 25th of September "Liberty Day," and shall continue its observance annually until all unreasonable restrictions that contravene the spirit of our free institutions are abrogated. We ask all organized societies in favor of liberal laws to join us in the celebration of this day. Especially do we appeal to those residing in the cities of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, and Albany to co-operate with us in our agitation for the attainment of reasonable privileges and liberties.

All citizens and societies are cordially invited to communicate with our officers, who will furnish any information that may be required.

It was decided to call a general meeting of the delegates to the society for July 25.

WHISKY TRUST LITIGATION

Petition for the Sale of the Hobart Mattox Distilleries.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—A petition was filed in the United States Court here to-day by counsel of the Whisky Trust Reorganization Committee, praying for the sale of the consolidated Hobart and Mattox distilleries, the proceedings being the same as those taken in the Federal courts of Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota by the prospective purchasers of the Whisky Trust property.

After the entry was agreed on, Judge Taft gave until next Monday for due notice to be given all creditors, when there will be a hearing and an entry of sale ordered made.

In the petition, Receiver McNulta, who is here with his counsel, states that he is confronted with suits for $172,730 damages for breach of contract, and that all of it on account of rebates will be contested. The distributors say that until the officers of the late trust explain their position in regard to the payment of rebate claims they will buy no spirits of the company.

He Had Been in the Bowery.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 11.—Charles Stokes, seventy-eight years old, who says he owns a 480-acre farm near Springfield Oswego County, N. Y., slept at Police Headquarters to-night. He said he had been robbed of $105 by two men in a hotel in the Bowery, near Grand Street, New-York. He has written home for money.

Address Your Order for Bottled Beer to the F. & M. Schaefer Brwg. Co., Park Av. and 51st St.—Adv.

ECUADOR NUNS ATTACKED

Driven from Their Convent by a Band of Revolutionists.

STORY TOLD BY ONE OF THE VICTIMS

Priests Hunted from the Convent, and the Nuns Obliged to Seek Safety for Themselves in Flight.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 11.—There arrived here to-day from New-York, which they reached yesterday from Colon on the steamer Allianca, three nuns of the Order of St. Benedict who had been driven out of Ecuador by the revolutionists under Alfaro. Their convent in Calceta was sacked and they were dragged into the street, although at the time of this outrage the Stars and Stripes, so Sister Genevieve, Superior of the convent says, was flying from an upper window of the convent, and she told the revolutionists that she and her companions were natives of the United States and warned them against treating Americans in this manner.

Her words were only jeered at, and the mob outside the convent yelled, "Down with the flag!" They smashed in the doors with clubs, and then swarmed inside, flourishing their machetes, or villainous-looking knives.

There were three priests in the convent at the time, who had arrived there the day before with Bishop Schumacher. The rebels bitterly hated the Bishop, and this led to their attack on the convent when they heard of his arrival. He was on his way to Quito with six priests, and stopped at the convent to dine. This was on June 20, and that afternoon 400 insurgents surrounded the building and clamored for the Bishop's surrender. Next morning they threatened to burn the convent if he did not give up, and, in order to save the lives of the nuns, the Bishop surrendered, and, with three of his priests, was led away, securely bound. That afternoon the rebels came back to the convent and began their attack. The priests who remained to protect the nuns were knocked down and badly beaten. Father Angel, a Capuchin friar, was stabbed in the back twice, and fell bleeding to the floor. He was carried out unconscious.

The rebels flourished their machetes over the heads of the others, when Sister Genevieve, interposing her hands before the uplifted knives, begged the assailants to spare the priests' lives. They were dragged into the street and led away, bound with ropes. The invaders then smashed everything in the convent, broke open the nuns' trunks, and created general havoc. The sisters were private in the street, and obtained refuge in the house of a lady. The insurgents set fire to the town, when Government troops arriving gave them battle. The house the sisters were in being in danger, they fled to the country and got shelter at the house of a female friend, where they remained three days, hiding from the rebels, who were searching for them. On June 25 they were smuggled on board of a canoe at 5 o'clock in the morning by their protectors, and after a long and weary sail of twelve hours they reached Bahia de Caraguez, where they told their story. They were kindly treated, and the Captain of the British steamer Challier, which plys from Bahia to Panama, took them aboard, although they had not enough money to pay their passage.

While boarding the steamer in a rowboat the oars broke, and they were cast adrift and rescued with great difficulty. On reaching Panama she told her story to the American Consul, who gave them all the aid in his power, and furnished them with enough money to reach the United States. They sailed from Colon July 4. They were very kindly treated by the officers of the Allianca and passengers, who showed them every attention. The fate of Bishop Schumacher and his priests, the nuns say, is unknown. There are still twenty-two sisters in the missions at Bahia, Rocafuerte, and Jepigape, Ecuador. The mission at Calceta was established three years ago, and the school had eighty children attending.

The sisters who came here are Genevieve, who was the Superior; Josephine, and Desales. Another nun, Gertrude, who was a native of Ecuador, was in the convent with them at the time. She remained behind at Bahia.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN CANADA

Mr. Angers Has Resigned as Minister of Agriculture.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 11.—In the House this afternoon, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the Opposition, the Hon. Mr. Foster, leader in the House for the Government, stated that the Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, had resigned his position in the Cabinet, and his resignation had been accepted. Mr. Angers was therefore no longer a member of the Government. In regard to the Hon. J. A. Ouimet and Sir Adolphe Caron, he said they were for a time of the same opinion as Mr. Angers in regard to forcing remedial legislation through this session, but saw that it was impossible, and agreed to allow it to stand over until another session, after getting satisfactory assurances that it could be gone on with then. Then both consented to remain in the Cabinet.

Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Ouimet both spoke, stating that they had received assurances that remedial legislation would be pressed at another session, and they had therefore decided to remain in the Cabinet.

Mr. Laurier criticised their action, and Sir Charles H. Tupper replied defending them. Mr. Dalton McCarthy also spoke. He said the Government was yielding to the influences of the Province of Quebec. There was no use promising to pass a remedial bill, because it was impossible, and there was no use insisting on the Province of Manitoba to do so, because that Province would never pass the hateful school law.

Mr. Dupont, Conservative, opposed the Government on the same grounds as Mr. Angers.

NICARAGUA COMMISSION HOMEWARD BOUND

Will Arrive at Key West on the Montgomery Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Herbert received a cablegram last night from Commander Davis of the cruiser Montgomery, which has been at Colon since July 1, announcing that the Nicaragua Canal Commission had completed its examination of the Panama Isthmus, and that the ship would sail in a few hours for home, via Key West.

Secretary Herbert thinks the Montgomery will proceed to New-York with the commission, as he understands the Board of Health at Key West will not allow the party to land there, the quarantine against Colon, which is considered an infected port, being very stringently enforced.

It is possible that the commission may be transferred to some merchant steamer at Key West, but much more probable that the Montgomery will continue North with the members. The ship has been in tropical waters so long that it is thought desirable to give her crew the benefit of more invigorating latitudes.

The coal tests in which the Montgomery was engaged during the Spring at Mobile can be continued during the Autumn, and in the meantime the vessel can participate in the evolutions of Admiral Bunce's squadron. The Montgomery should reach Key West Saturday or Sunday, and, in any event, the commission is expected to reach Washington the latter part of next week.

The Bancroft in Gardiner's Bay.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 11.—The United States warship Bancroft arrived at Gardiner's Bay at noon with a large number of cadets from Annapolis on board.

GEN. HARRISON IN TOWN AGAIN

s On His Way to the Adirondacks—Guest of Gen. Porter At the Union League.

Just as James S. Clarkson of Iowa and Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, both members of the National Republican Committee, were having a chat about Presidential candidates yesterday afternoon, ex-President Harrison walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It chanced that he was assigned to a room which is only a short distance away from the one occupied by Gen. Clarkson, who is one of the ex-President's most bitter political opponents.

Gen. Harrison is on his way to the Adirondacks, where he proposes to remain until Fall. While on his way to the mountains he is industriously gathering up such threads of the political situation as he finds of interest. He does not appear like one who is making the visit wholly for his health. He came by way of Philadelphia, and as he was passing through the Quaker City he stopped off long enough for an hour's talk with Charles Emory Smith, formerly Minister to Russia. The ex-President is said to have learned some things of the fight which his other enemy, Mr. Quay, has on hand. Probably Gen. Harrison would be as glad to see Quay defeated in his struggle for the Chairmanship of the Pennsylvania committee as any other man, not excepting "Dave" Martin. A dispatch from Philadelphia says that Gen. Harrison told reporters there he did not care to discuss political topics. Some of the passengers on his train wanted to talk about politics.

"But I told them all just as I tell you," he said, "that I am avoiding politics, and that I will not be quoted. Indeed, I cannot imagine why that subject is always thrust upon me."

Soon after his arrival in New-York, Gen. Harrison called on Artist Whipple, in West Fifty-seventh Street, and arranged for another visit this morning. A little later he went with Gen. Horace Porter to the Union League Club to dine. Gen. Porter is Vice President of the Pullman Company, and George M. Pullman is, next to John C. New, about the strongest political backer Gen. Harrison has. He had something to do with securing the nomination in 1888. Politicians like Gen. Clarkson, Samuel Fessenden, and others, naturally wondered if there was not some politics in this little informal dinner at the Union League Club.

The ex-President had not returned to his hotel when a reporter for The New-York Times called a short time before midnight.

Mr. Clarkson makes no secret of the fact that he is for Senator William B. Allison of Iowa as the proper candidate next year. Mr. Fessenden is equally frank in declaring for ex-Speaker Reed. One reason why they chance to be here just now is said to be to ascertain from personal observation what Mr. Harrison is doing in a political way while he is in the city.

Gen. Harrison will pose for an hour and a half this morning for Mr. Whipple before resuming his journey. Mr. Whipple expects to accomplish much to-day, after which he will work on the portrait generally, and have it practically finished when Gen. Harrison returns from the mountains to give him the final sitting. The portrait is being painted for Mr. Harrison's family, but Mr. Whipple will paint a replica for himself to place in his studio.

MUST PAY THE MORA CLAIM

The Only Course Open to Spain, Says Ex-Prime Minister Sagasta.

MADRID, July 11.—In an interview to-day, ex-Prime Minister Sagasta said that the only course open to Spain in connection with the Mora claim was to pay the money demanded by the United States.

FATAL DIVE INTO GRAVESEND BAY

Archibald Young, Jr., Was One of the Best Swimmers in Brooklyn.

Archibald Young, Jr., thirty-five years old, died at his home in Bay Fourteenth Street, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, from injuries received while swimming in Gravesend Bay Wednesday.

Mr. Young was one of the best swimmers and all-around athletes in that section of Brooklyn. A few years ago he had the reputation of being one of the best swimmers in the country.

Mr. Young's father is one of the best-known residents of Bath Beach. The young man, who was the only son, was born in Bath Beach. He leaves a wife and two children. His father at one time owned more than one-half of Bath Beach.

BOLD KIDNAPPING OF A BRIDE

Mrs. James of North Indianapolis, Ind., Carried Off by a Rejected Suitor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—Mrs. William James, eighteen years old, of North Indianapolis, who has been married a few weeks, was kidnapped last night. William Lowe, who is said to have been a rejected lover, is supposed to be the kidnapper.

Mrs. James was taken from the porch of her sister's house, a revolver was placed at her head, and she was ordered not to scream. She was then taken to a buggy and driven away.

Mrs. Sleuter, the sister, gave the alarm. A party led by the husband of Mrs. James pursued the kidnapper until late in the night, but lost track of him. Warrants were to-day sworn out for Lowe.

BRITISH CROPS BELOW THE AVERAGE

The London Times Estimate Compares Them with 1894.

LONDON, July 11.—The Times will to-morrow publish an initial report on British crops. It will say that owing to prolonged drought the condition of all the crops, except hops, compares most unfavorably with the conditions prevailing July 1, 1894.

A comparative table gives the following: Wheat, 79.3 in 1895 to 101.8 in 1894; barley, 83 in 1895 to 102.9 in 1894, and oats 76.4 in 1895 to 105.4 in 1894.

Its New-York Office Abolished.

ALBANY, July 11.—The State, Fish, Game, and Forest Commission has abolished the office of the commission in New-York City. The commission authorized the Shell Fish Commissioner, Edgar Thompson, to maintain an office in New-York City for his own convenience and for the accommodation of shell-fish interests. Hereafter notices of applications for oyster-bed leases will be posted in the office of the commission at Albany. The commission has granted about sixty of the applications this week.

Jawbone of a Mastodon Found.

TROY, N. Y., July 11.—A bone six feet in length, believed to be the jawbone of a mastodon, has been found at West Troy. The bone is more than a foot in circumference at one end and tapers to a point. On the inside of the curve are about thirty large cavities, from which teeth had dropped out. A number of years ago the skeleton of a mastodon was unearthed in Cohoes, ten miles from where the jawbone was found.

Business Men Were Playing Poker.

Central Office detectives made a raid last night on the second floor of the Columbian Hotel, Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue.

They captured James M. Cleary of 82 Christopher Street, who was in charge of the place, and eight business men. A poker game was in progress.

The prisoners were locked up in the Charles Street Station.

His Fine Remitted by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President at Gray Gables has remitted the fine in the case of Jacob Mundell, convicted in New-York of passing counterfeit money and now confined in the Onondaga County Penitentiary at Syracuse. Mundell gave important testimony for the Government in the trial of some counterfeiters. He will be released July 21.

ESCAPED FROM MARSHALS

John E. Bittell, a Federal Prisoner, Leaves Captors Smoking.

HE WAS LOCKED IN A HOTEL ROOM

Supposed to Have Climbed to Freedom Over Window Ledges—Two Men Saw Him Walking to Broadway.

John E. Bittell, who was brought here from Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, by United States Marshals William M. Nix and Frank Merrick, escaped from them at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers Street and West Broadway, last night, and has not since been heard of.

FINE RACING BY CYCLERS

National Meet Contests Open with Exciting Finishes.

VERY FEW SPILLS AND INJURIES

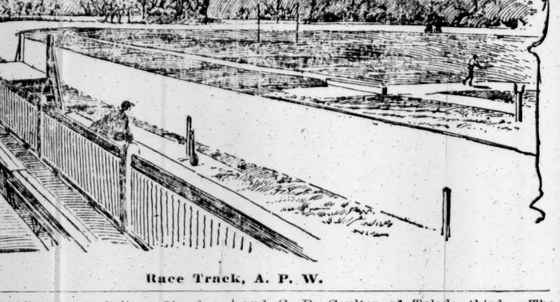
Riders Who Qualified for the Times Winners' Medal—Visitors at the Tent—Gen. Miles Sees the Races.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 11.—A downpour of rain was the outlook for the afternoon races, though the trials run in the morning were disposed of with perfect weather. But the rain held off, and only a few drops fell, not enough to make it unpleasant or to injure the track. —

But the rain fell at just the time to prevent a large number from going to the races. The grand stand was filled, but there was room on the bleachers for considerably many more spectators, had they put in an appearance Nearly all the league members here were on hand, going to the track on their bicycles. But the Asbury Park residents and the Summer visitors were not out in as large numbers as was expected.

The "bloomer" girls, regarding whom the newspapers have been printing so much of late, were all on hand, and once they get the bloomer habit they do not seem able to shake it, and the bloomers are in evidence in season and out of season.

The "bloomer girl" at Asbury Park is not the wildly beautiful creature that many of the writers—especially the bicycling enthusiasts—would have one believe. She does not stand the glare of the sunshine well. A closer inspection of the sort they have down here than can be had when she is riding a wheel wipes out a whole lot of romance. The bloomer bicycle girl is almost without exception a woman rather beyond middle age.



Race Track, A. P. W.

The pretty and young cycling women down here all wear the walking-length skirts, and the costume that the bloomerites call irrational. That is all the pretty ones, except the mulatto girl from Boston, Miss Kitty Knox, who was first discriminated against on account of her color. She wears bloomers and is so very attractive that a lot of white men wearing League of American Wheelmen colors, and who had as well been in some other business, are constantly dancing attendance on her. These men say it is to show that the league makes no discrimination against colored persons, and believes in equal rights. These young fellows made her quite the lion of the evening at the ball last night be dancing with her, and she enjoyed the sensation she created as the only colored person in the building. She headed a run by a party of wheelmen to Pleasure Bay, Runson and Seabright this morning, and was at the races in the afternoon.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, was a guest of Col. Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Company, yesterday, though few knew of the presence of the great Indian fighter at the races. He was accompanied by Capt. F. Michen, of his personal staff, and by his son. Master Sheridan Miles. A. G. Spalding, head of the sporting goods firm, was also with the party which occupied a private box. The General left just before the last race, in order to catch a train back to the city. Among all the spectators none was more enthusiastic over the cycle race than a firm believer in the practicability of the bicycle for use in the army. He is having a series of tests carried on now in order to find out just how the machine may be used to advantage by orderlies and bearers of dispatches.

The racing was thoroughly interesting, as exciting finishes resulted in nearly every case. Details are given elsewhere. Racing men say that taking the contests as a whole, it was as good a day's sport as has ever been had at a National meet. There were very few spills, and no one was injured beyond a few scratches. By winning the races in which they were contestants, the following Class A men qualified to ride for The New York Times gold and silver medals, which are to be run for on Saturday after all class A events are finished: C. C. Dirnberger of Buffalo, winner of the one-mile novice race; W. G. Douglass of the New-York Athletic Club, winner of the two-mile handicap, and C. M. Ertz of the Riverside Wheelmen, New-York, winner of the one-half mile open race.

Harry E. Caldwell of Manchester, and H. and Tom Butler of the Boston Press Cycling Club, who won the mile tandem race, are both Class A men, and winners of races, but they did not qualify as individuals, and so can hardly be considered as competitors for the prizes.

The Class A men who will have a chance to compete are about as handsome as any ever given by The New-York Times, and when shown in The Times tent yesterday elicited general admiration by their beauty. The Class A boys looked at them with envious eyes and are all anxious to get a try for such unusually handsome trophies.

There are four races to be run to-morrow—the half-mile novice, one-mile handicap, half-mile National championship, and one-mile open races, the winner of which may qualify for the final race, and four men for the two-thirds of a mile, mile open, half-mile handicap, and the quarter-mile National championship, whose winner may also compete. The National championship races must, however, be won by Class A men to enable the winners to compete, and there seems little chance that any of them are quite fast enough to get the pace from the fast B men, though there is a possibility that they may do so.

There was a big crowd at The Times tent to-day. Among those who registered were:

From New-York City—David Crow, T. A. Raisbeck, Mrs. M. L. Beck, A. M. Peck, James G. D. Burnett, James Dalton, Frank P. Townsend, Burt W. Farmenter, Miss Maud Perry, George L. Dann, Alfred J. Thompson, William J. Ahern, Frank Brooklyn, Mrs. A. M. Murphy, Charlotte L. Bolton, Charles Schwalbach, Albert Heinsteadt, Eddie Schwalbach; Mrs. Charles Schwalbach, Miss Hattie F. Smith, U. S. Paige, H. B. Skidmore, Henry Kugeler.

From Newark, N. J.—A. J. Hargan, E. S. Astley, James E. Sullman, Mrs. J. E. Sullman, Miss Julie Sullman, Stacey Sullman, John J. Gregory, Jr., P. Markham, Paul R. Carrington, George McCuine, G. O. Grobe, George A. Katzenbach, and A. E. Cooke.

From Trenton, N. J.—W. M. Watson, T. H. Mackenzie, C. H. Wood, William J. Wood, L. Holdridge, and A. C. Yard.

From Asbury Park—George C. Davis, H. H. Maddox, T. A. Miller, and Charles E. King, Jr.

From Verona, N. J.—Paul Grosche.

From St. Augustine, Fla.—F. J. Parker.

From London, England—I. W. Parmenter and Ethel A. Parmenter, Orange, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. E. Stoat, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. W. S. Purdy, Gertrude S. Purdy, and Charles Brown, Cortland, N. Y.; G. F. Beandry, Pittsburg, Penn.; Lyon E. Hughes and James E. McCrory, Beasley's Point, N. J.; C. Henry Stratton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Herman Luck, Jr., and F. J. Schwartz, Brooklyn, Mass.—Leon O. Wilbur, Buffalo, N. Y.—Miss Elizabeth B. Smith, Cold Spring, N. Y.; W. S. Mecoy.

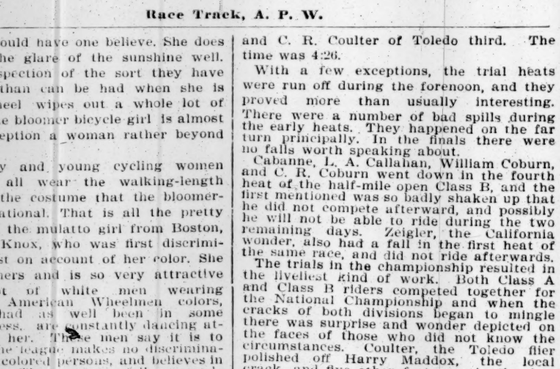
From Rochester—C. T. Conolly, St. Louis, Mo.—John T. Sibley, Philadelphia, Penn.—Gordon Williams and Miss May Lambert, Baltimore, Md.—R. Hall Leonard, Charles Spencer, and H. A. French, Boston, Mass.—William Dellmuth and Will R. Pittman, Stamford, Conn.—L. D. Whitmore, Bay Shore, N. Y.—E. B. Underhill, Cranford, N. J.—A. H. Barnett, Plainfield, N. J.—C. E. Teil.

John O. Varley, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. William Stiles and Miss H. Willett, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. S. H. Marsh and Miss Della Ellis Marsh, Boston, Mass.; E. B. Slater, Rahway, N. J.; William G. Weart, F. M. Topping, and J. C. Fireman, Philadelphia Times; C. B. Underhill, W. L. Barbeau, J. B. Readdy, and F. W. Van Sickien, New-York City; F. M. Sailer, Brooklyn; Van V. Mescreau, Jersey City; David Harvey, Jr., Asbury Park; and C. R. Coulter of Toledo third. The time was 4:26.

With a few exceptions, the trial heats were run off during the forenoon, and they proved more than usually interesting. There were a number of bad spills during the early heats. They happened on the far turn principally. In the finals there were no falls worth speaking about.

Cabanne, L. A. Callahan, William Coburn, and C. R. Coburn went down in the fourth heat of the half-mile open Class B, and the first mentioned was so badly shaken up that he did not compete afterward, and possibly he will not be able to ride during the two remaining days. Zeigler, the California wonder, also had a fall in the first heat of the same race, and did not ride afterwards. The trials in the championship resulted in the liveliest kind of work. Both Class A and Class B riders competed together for the National Championship and when the cracks of both divisions began to mingle there was surprise and wonder depicted on the faces of those who did not know the circumstances. Coulter, the Toledo flier polished off Harry Maddox, the local crack, and five other fast ones in the first heat of the championship. A. D. Kennedy of Chicago finished second to him with Fred Titus of New-York third, and Maddox the fourth. This heat was run in 5:00 1-5, and was the fastest of the trials. L. C. Johnson of Cleveland, "Eddie" Bald of Buffalo, Edgar Boren, of Dallas, Texas, and Charles T. Earl of Brooklyn, were also in this heat.

There was a great surprise in store for the racing sharps in the second heat. Very few there were who figured on the winner outside of Sims of Washington, or E. C. Johnson of Cleveland, yet these two young cracks were bowled over again as easily as you please by Arthur Gardiner of Chicago. It is related of the latter that a year ago last Decoration Day, he won the time prize in the twenty-mile road race in the forenoon and in the afternoon bagged three first prizes at a race meet. The ease with which he won his heat to-day stamps him as a worthy candidate, if properly handled, for the mantle which some day must slip from "Zimmy's" shoulders. Opposed to Gardiner, besides the two above mentioned, were David E. Baxter of New-York, John C. Wettergreen of Malden, Mass., C. M. Knight of Baltimore, William Bainbridge and William De Cardy of Chicago. It appeared in the stretch as if Johnson must win, but Gardiner sat almost straight and slipped by him in a burst of speed that delighted the enthusiasts.



Rennie L. Smith,
Clerk of Race Committee, Asbury Park Wheelmen.

Mat Butler, who later won the final heat, took the third trial, Ray McDonald of New-York finishing second, Frank Jenny of Utica third, and Charles Murphy of Brooklyn fourth. Butler shot away from the bunch on the back stretch in the last lap, much as "Zimmy" would have been expected to do, and led the field by four lengths around the far turn. Those behind him managed to close up a little in the sprint to the tape, but Butler always had enough in reserve to finish an easy winner. Conn Butler of Columbus, Ohio, also started in this heat.

The Chester boy, Charlie Church, seemed to have the fourth heat at his mercy at one time during the last lap. He has a remarkable sprint, and led his field a merry chase to the head of the stretch, where a scramble commenced. Earl Kiser caught him on the tape in a hard-fought battle, beating him by not more than two inches. H. R. Stemson of Utica was third, and Walter J. Heifert of the same place fourth. W. H. Milliken of Baltimore, the only other starter, brought up in the rear.

A Canadian crack, Harley Davidson by name, rode in the fifth heat, and won it, but was disqualified because a foreigner has no right to compete in National championship events. B. B. Bird of St. Paul finished second to him, and was given first place in the heat. A. H. Barnett of Plainfield followed Bird over the tape. F. B. Stew of Springfield was the only other starter. The seventh heat went to Harry E. Caldwell of Manchtester, N. H.; C. W. Krick of Reading, Penn., and C. A. Benjamin of Syracuse being second and third. George E. Lapper of New-York and William Thessel of the same city came in fourth and fifth. The eighth heat was the last trial, and it went to William Terrill of Syracuse, with H. P. Mosher of Storm King, N. Y., second. The latter was looked upon as a sure winner, he having done some remarkable riding at recent meets. The others in this heat were William M. Randall of Rochester, Frank D. White of Brooklyn, Fred C. Hoyt of Bridgeport, and James L. Ives of Paterson.

This fine series of trials wrought the spectators up to a high state of expectancy, and when the final was announced everybody got ready to cheer the champion about to be born. Those who toed the scratch were Coulter, Gardiner, Butler, Kiser, Caldwell, Bird, and Terrill. The men were paced by two tandem teams, Mayo and Saunders and E. C. and L. C. Johnson, the latter doing the second half of the distance. Kiser caught the tandem in the jump off, and for four laps held on like grim death, with Gardiner, Coulter, and Nat Butler in line in that order. Terrill fell on the back stretch in the first lap and only those whose positions are given were in the run on the second lap. The first mile was reeled off in 2:00 1-5.

The second tandem picked up the pace very prettily and cut a hot gait, pulling away from the string on the fourth lap. Coulter took command on the back stretch in the fifth lap, Gardiner being second, Butler third and Kiser fourth. The finish was exciting in the extreme, the four men beginning their final sprint on almost even terms. The pace was terrific through the stretch and twenty feet from the tape it seemed to be any one's race. In the last few feet Butler lifted his spidery-looking pacer into the lead and despite the efforts of his rivals he flashed over the line a winner by the smallest possible margin. Gardiner, the Chicago man, whom a few young men had been telling their friends could not possibly lose the race, finished second, and Coulter came in third. It was a genuine blanket finish and no mistake. Coulter was not beaten for second place by more than three inches. The time was 4:26.

There was great cheering when the winner was announced and everybody pronounced it a brilliant contest.

Bald, the Buffalo whirlwind, won the one-mile open race for Class B men very prettily. Bald is a finished rider. He seems to know just when to make his effort and just what man he must lead over the tape in order to secure first honors. The starters in the event besides Bald were Arthur Gardiner, Fred Titus, Harry MacDonald, W. H. Allen, and Charles Church. The men were paced, and there was a great time trying to catch the rear wheel of the tandem. Gardiner got it, but Bald slipped in on the back stretch, after having rushed ahead of the tandem for a short distance. At the end of the first lap Bald was next to the tandem, with Titus, Allen, MacDonald, and Gardiner in that order behind. This position was unchanged on the second lap.

Rounding into the stretch, Bald led, with the others following as above named. Titus came like a whirlwind, but Bald was watching him as a cat does a mouse, and the latter slipped by the finish line a foot in the lead. Titus was second, and Allen third. The winner's time was 2:07 3-5. Gardiner dropped out on the last lap, and he afterward claimed that some of the others had been jockeying to push him.

The only "Zimmy" and "Kid" Wheeler made their first public appearance at the meet in the professional race as pacemakers. They were cheered to the echo. They set such a terrific clip that in the second lap they left the other men as if they were standing still. There were many in the grand stand who thought this was not racing etiquette, the tandem riders being cracks of the first water, and the competitors only second-raters at best. Peter Berlo won this race by twenty lengths in 2:18 3-5.

Another fine race was the half-mile open, for Class B men. It resulted in a nose finish between Arthur Gardiner, Fred Allen, Frank Jenny, and Sims, they crossing the tape as named. The time, 1:10 3-5, was very good, considering that there were no pacemakers.

W. G. Douglass, a New-York Athletic Club man and a crack swimmer, took the two-mile handicap for Class A riders, beating A. W. Abel of Arlington by one foot in 4:38. Douglass showed a fine burst of speed in the Class A half, but Charley Ertz, the Riverside flier, nipped him on the tape and thus deprived the New-York man of what would have been a clever victory. Of course, the win by Ertz was none the less creditable. In fact, it was a brilliant victory and one which the Riverside Wheelmen will feel proud of ever.

Tom Butler also managed to squeeze in ahead of Douglass, only inches separating them.

It seldom happens that a race for novices has such a close finish as did the one on to-day's programme. It was as good a race, viewed merely as a contest, as any other, C. C. Dirnberger and Donald McKay finishing with less than the width of a hand between them.

The one-mile tandem race went to Tom Butler and Harry Caldwell.

The summaries:

First Race, One-Mile Novice.—Only eight men appearing for both heats, all were declared qualified for the final without riding. Final Heat—C. C. Dirnberger, Buffalo, won; Donald McKay, Denver, Col., second; E. W. Swanbrough, Denver, third. Time—2:37 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First three in each trial heat to ride in final. First Heat—J. M. Baldwin, Paterson, (110 yards,) won; W. G. Douglas, New-York A. C., (30 yards,) second; W. A. Brown, New-York, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:49 1-5. Other starters were: W. Picraver, Albany, (50 yards;) G. B. Underhill, New-York, (140 yards;) Nat Roe, Patchogue W., (180 yards;) H. Owen and C. Ruth, New-York, (200 yards;) John Schaffer, Syracuse, (80 yards;) Robert Weir, Wilmington, (130 yards;) H. E. Williams, Philadelphia, (160 yards;) J. A. Forney, Brooklyn, (270 yards.)

Second Heat—George E. Ruppert, New-York, (100 yards,) won; D. E. Baxter, New-York, (65 yards,) second; A. C. Green, Greenwich W., (220 yards,) third. Time—4:52. Other starters were: Walter Eckhardt, Baltimore, (90 yards;) H. K. Roe, Patchogue W., (160 yards;) C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., (80 yards;) Franklin Fisher, Brooklyn, (280 yards;) F. A. Schade, Washington, (110 yards;) A. Sylvie, Syracuse, (290 yards;) Frank Turner, Wilmington, (130 yards.) A. J. Hargan, Newark, (190 yards;) C. A. Benjamin, Syracuse, (20 yards;) A. J. Riley, New-York, (240 yards.)

Third Heat—A. W. Abel, Arlington, (200 yards,) won; J. B. Corser, Scranton, (80 yards,) second; Frank D. White, Liberty W., (60 yards,) third. Time—4:44 4-5. Other starters were: A. C. Smith, Oswego, (70 yards;) Ray Dawson, New-York A. C., (scratch;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (80 yards;) Vincent Bodine, Camden, (110 yards;) H. Hawthorne, Orange, (150 yards;) E. W. Swanbrough, Chicago, (240 yards;) U. S. Paige, Kings County W., (130 yards.)

Fourth Heat—H. G. Winters, Tonawanda, (40 yards,) won; F. A. Foell, Buffalo, (60 yards,) second; H. H. McCall, Denver, (110 yards,) third. Time—4:49. Other starters were: A. C. Van Houten, Manasquan, (280 yards;) W. Weller, Newark, (220 yards;) J. T. Beam, New-York, (160 yards;) F. B. Stowe, Springfield, (scratch;) H. Harrison, Asbury Park, (100 yards;) J. B. Rogers, Philadelphia, (200 yards;) F. B. Egelhoff, Brooklyn, (90 yards;) B. L. Jacobus, Montclair, (140 yards.)

Fifth Heat—P. S. Dunn, Lakewood, (220 yards,) won; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (200 yards,) second; E. Charles Johnson, New-York, (300 yards,) third. Time—4:40. Other starters were: M. E. Foster, Atlantic Highlands, (270 yards;) J. Harrison, Asbury Park, (40 yards;) George Reith, New-York, (170 yards;) H. M. Whitaker, Baltimore, (140 yards;) J. M. Hague, Bloomfield, (160 yards;) Tom Butler, Boston, (scratch;) R. H. Carr, Baltimore, (80 yards;) Charles Spencer, Baltimore, (10 yards.)

Sixth Heat—Fred C. Hoyt, Bridgeport, (70 yards,) won; George B. Smith, Liberty W., (90 yards,) second; W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (190 yards,) third. Time—4:43 2-5. Other starters were: L. Lefferson, Ocean Grove, (170 yards;) J. O'Halleron, Jersey City, (280 yards;) K. B. Schmidt, Utica, (140 yards;) E. A. Bofinger, New-York, (scratch;) I. E. Litchfield, Boston, (160 yards;) J. W. Conklin, Arlington, (110 yards;) H. J. Valentine, Liberty W., (210 yards;) C. W. Krick, Reading, (scratch;) L. G. Hoppe, Liberty W., (70 yards;) H. B. Skidmore, Brooklyn, (150 yards.)

Final Heat—W. G. Douglas, New-York A. C., won; A. W. Abel, Arlington, second; C. S. Greenwich W., third. Time—4:38.

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—First Heat, First Two to Ride in Final—W. E. Sims, Washington, won; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, second. Time—1:09 3-5. Other starters were Earl Kiser, Dayton; Dr. A. I. Brown, Cleveland; Otto Ziegler, San José, Cal.; Monte Scott, Plainfield; C. T. Earl, Kings County W.; M. F. Dirnberger, Syracuse.

Second Heat, First Two to Ride in Final—Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, won; C. M. Murphy, Kings County W., second. Time—1:08 3-5. Other starters were: C. Wettergren, Malden [illegible]; H. Maddox, Asbury Park W.; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis; W. H. Mullikin, Baltimore; Nat Butler, Boston; Con Baker, Columbus; William Terrill, Syracuse.

Third Heat—Walter J. Heifert, Utica, won; Frank J. Jenny, Utica C. C., second. Time—1:09 2-5. Other starters were E. L. Blauvelt, Paterson; Ray McDonald, New-York; Charles Gause, Washington R. C.; Fred Titus, New-York; Charles H. Church, Chester; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland; I. A. Silvie, Port Richmond; A. W. Porter, Waltham.

Fourth Heat, (winner only to ride in final)—C. H. Callahan, Buffalo, won. Time—1:13 2-5. Other starters were: J. Coburn, Syracuse; William Coburn, St. Louis; Tracy Holmes, Chicago; Angus McLeod, Bradford.

Fifth Heat, (winner only to ride in final)—Fred H. Allen, Syracuse, won. Time—1:12 1-5. Other starters were: B. B. Bird, St. Paul; Harley Davidson, Brantford, Ontario; E. F. Miller, Vineland; J. F. Barry, Syracuse; E. F. Leonart, Buffalo.

Final Heat—Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, won; Fred H. Allen, Syracuse, second; Frank J. Jenny, Utica C. C., third. Time—1:10 3-5.

Half-Mile Open, Class A.—First Heat, (winner to ride in semi-finals)—O. H. Munro, Cohoes, won. Time—1:11 3-5. Other starters were: Robert Ripley, Newark; C. H. Henzel, Riverton A. A.; C. M. Knight, Baltimore; W. L. Eckhardt, Baltimore; W. A. Brown, New-York; F. C. Everitt, Hackensack; H. G. Winters, Tonawanda.

Second Heat, (winner to ride in final)—Joe Harrison, Asbury Park, won. Time—1:11 3-5. Other starters were: E. Smith, Oswego; W. Piccarer, Albany; J. H. Lake, Port Richmond; C. L. Leatherbury, Baltimore; G. B. Underhill, New-York; Fred Foell, Buffalo; George Reith, New-York; A. H. Davey, Greenfield.

Third Heat—W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., won. Time—1:15 2-5. Other starters were: C. L. Kinsey, Newark; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.; F. B. Stow, Springfield; G. A. McEdward, Springfield; W. M. McCutcheon, Plainfield.

Fourth Heat—Tom Butler, Cambridge, won. Time—1:13. Other starters were: R. W. Crouse, Philadelphia; J. B. Rogers, Philadelphia; W. D. McGurn, New-York; John M. Hague, Bloomfield.

Fifth Heat—K. B. Schmidt, Utica, won. Time—1:15. Other starters were: C. W. Pearson, Vineland; F. S. Shinn, Lakewood; E. A. Bofinger, New-York.

Sixth Heat—C. M. Ertz won. Time—1:14 4-5. Other starters were: E. H. Owen, Greenwich W.; J. Schaffer, Syracuse.

Seventh Heat—H. E. Caldwell won. Time—1:09 4-5. Other starters were: E. W. Murray, Syracuse; C. T. Miner, Syracuse; Robert Weir, Wilmington, Del.

Eighth Heat—W. G. Douglas, New-York A. C., won. Time—1:13. Other starters were: F. B. Egelhoff, Brooklyn; Charles Spencer, Baltimore; I. E. Litchfield, Boston; H. J. Valentine, Liberty W.

Ninth Heat—F. H. McCall, Denver, won. Time—1:15. Other starters were: E. W. Swanbrough, Denver; C. W. Krick, Reading; George B. Smith, Liberty W.

Tenth Heat—F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., won; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty W., second. Time—1:13.

Other starters were F. D. White, Liberty W.; H. K. Bird, New-York A. C.; G. A. Taylor, Asbury Park W., and W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park.

Eleventh Heat—W. M. Randall, Rochester, won; G. Fred Royce, Paterson, second. Time—1:11. Other starters were F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport; S. G. Hancock, Brockton; J. M. Baldwin, Paterson; E. Hodgson, Lyndhurst; U. S. Paige, Kings County W.; W. R. Cuzler, Syracuse, and J. B. Corser, Scranton B. C.

Twelfth Heat, Winner to ride in Final—Howard P. Mosher, Harlem W., won; A. C. Green, Greenwich W., second. Time—1:11. Other starters were C. R. Davison, Keyport; Clarence Clark, Harlem W.; Rudolph Clark, Harlem W.; E. J. Hand, Plainfield; James L. Ives, Clifton A. C.; Fred Shafton, New-Jersey A. C.; W. E. Tenzler, Rockville W. C., and Charles G. Carpenter, Elizabeth A. C.

Thirteenth Heat—Tom Butler, Cambridgeport, won; Time—1:12. H. E. Caldwell also started.

First Semi-Final, First Three to Ride in Final—W. G. Douglass, New-York A. C., won; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., second; C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., third. Time—1:20. Other starters were Tom Butler, Cambridgeport; K. B. Schmidt, Utica; H. E. Caldwell, Manchester; F. H. McCall, Denver, and F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.

Final Heat, Split Into Two Halves, First Two Men in Each Half to Ride in the Actual Final)—First Half—C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., won; Joe Harrison, second. Time—1:14 3-5. Other starters were O. H. Munro, Cohoes; H. P. Mosher, Marlem W.; W. M. Randall, Rochester. Second Half—Tom Butler, Cambridgeport, won; W. G. Douglass, New-York A. C., second. Time—1:16 4-5. Other starters were W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W.; F. H. McCall, Denver, and F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.

Final—C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., won; Tom Butler, Cambridgeport, second; W. G. Douglass, New-York A. C., third. Time—1:14 1-5.

Two-Mile National Championship, Winner of Each Trial Heat to Ride in Final.—First Heat—C. R. Coulter, Toledo, Ohio, won; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, second; Henry H. Maddox, Asbury Park W., third. Time—5:04 1-5. Other starters were L. C. Johnson, Cleveland; E. C. Bald, Buffalo; Fred J. Titus, New-York; Charles T. Earl, Kings County W.

Second Heat—Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, won; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland, second; W. F. Sims, third. Time—5:22 2-5. Other starters were David E. Baxter, New-York; John C. Wettergreen, Malden; C. M. Knight, Baltimore; Willie De Cardy, Chicago.

Third Heat—Nat Butler, Boston, won; Ray McDonald, Riverside W., second; Conn Baker, Columbus, third. Time—5:17 4-5. Other starters were L. A. Callahan, Buffalo; Charles M. Murphy, Kings County W.; Frank J. Jenny, New-York, third.

Fourth Heat—Earl Kiser, Dayton, Ohio, won; Charles A. Church, Chester, second; H. R. Steensen, Utica, third. Time—5:57 3-5. Other starters were Walter J. Helfert, Utica; W. H. Mullikin, Baltimore.

Fifth and Sixth Heats, First Two to Ride in Final—Harley Davidson, Brantford, Ontario, won; B. B. Bird, St. Paul, second; F. B. Stow, Springfield, third. Time—5:21 4-5. Other starters were Barnett, Plainfield, N. J., also started. Davidson was disqualified as ineligible and Stow declared qualified.

Seventh Heat—Harry E. Caldwell, Manchester, won; C. W. Krick, Reading, second; C. A. Benjamin, Syracuse, third. Time—5:19. Other starters were George Ruppert, New-York; William Fressel, New-York W.

Eighth Heat—William Terrill, Syracuse, won; Howard P. Mosher, Harlem W., second; Fred C. Hoyt, Bridgeport, third. Time—5:13 4-5. Other starters were Frank D. White, Liberty W.; William M. Randall, Rochester; James L. Ives, Clifton A. C.

Final Heat, Paced by Tandems—Nat Butler, Boston, won; Arthur Gardiner, second; C. R. Coulter, Toledo, third. Time—4:26.

One Mile Open, Class B.—First two in each heat to ride in final. First Heat—Dead heat between F. J. Titus and Ray McDonald of New-York; Monte Scott, Plainfield, third. Time—2:36 4-5. Other starter, C. T. Earl, Kings County W.

Second Heat—Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, won; W. F. Sims, Washington, second; J. Fred Barry, Syracuse, third. Time—2:47 1-5. Other starters were R. H. Steenson, Utica; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park; J. C. Wettergreen, Malden; L. C. Johnson, Cleveland.

Third Heat—Charles A. Church, Chester, won; M. F. Dirnberger, Syracuse, second; W. J. Helfert, Utica, third. Time—2:44 4-5. Other starters were L. A. Callahan, Buffalo; C. M. Murphy, Kings County W.; Conn Baker, Columbus; E. L. Blauvelt, Paterson; F. J. Jenny, Utica; Charles Gause, Washington.

Fourth Heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, won; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland, second. Time—2:50 3-5. Other starters were A. W. Porter, Waltham; Tracy Holmes, Chicago; Nat Butler, Boston; Angus McLeod, Bradford; E. F. Miller, Vineland.

Fifth Heat—F. H. Allen, Syracuse, won; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo, second. Time—2:42. Other starters were E. H. Kiser, Dayton; Harley Davidson, Brantford; A. H. Barnett, Plainfield.

Final Heat, Paced by Tandem—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, won; F. J. Titus, New-York, second; F. H. Allen, Syracuse, third. Time—2:07 3-5.

One Mile Tandem, Class A.—First Heat—Tom Butler, Cambridgeport, and H. E. Caldwell, Manchester, won; Nat Roe and H. K. Roe, Patchogue, second. Time—2:16 3-5. Other teams that started were W. G. Douglas, New-York A. C., and George E. Ruppert, New-York; Burtsch and Novembacher, New-York.

Second Heat—W. H. Owen and C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich, W., won; F. W. Goodman and W. A. Brown, Riverside W., second. Time—2:13 2-5. Other starters were A. H. Davey, Greenfield, and F. B. Stowe, Springfield; C. H. Shinn and F. S. Shinn, Lakewood; G. Schabacker and F. B. Marlott, Philadelphia.

Final Heat—Tom Butler, Cambridgeport, and H. E. Caldwell, won; W. H. Owen and C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich, second. Time—2:30 1-5.

One Mile Professional Race, Paced by A. A. Zimmerman and Harry Wheeler on a Tandem.—Eddie Bald, Buffalo, won; J. S. Stubbuck, Riverton A. C., second; H. E. Bartholomew, Riverton A. C., third; R. P. McCurdy, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—2:18 3-5.

The officials of the day were: Referee—Albert Mott, Baltimore. Judges—Frederick Gerlach, member Racing Board, Chicago; Robert Gentle, Chief Consul, New-Jersey; G. A. Perkins, Vice President League of American Wheelmen, Boston. Timers—T. A. Zimmerman, Manasquan; Sterling Elliott, Chief Consul, Massachusetts Division, Boston; C. T. Wilson, Montclair, N. J. Starter—C. A. Dimon, Philadelphia. Clerk of Course—W. M. Perrett, New-York. Assistants—E. R. Bode, Chicago; F. J. Wagner, Chicago; W. H. Kirkpatrick, Boston. Announcers—F. Howard Tuttle, Syracuse; Frederick Burns, New-York. Scorers—J. A. Maguire, Denver; George C. Pennell, New-York; Cossum, Poughkeepsie. Handicapper—S. Wallis, Merrihew.

THE CARNIVAL AND FIREWORKS.

Wheelmen Crowd the Lake to Witness a Novel Entertainment.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 11.—The weather cleared just in time for the carnival and fireworks, which had been arranged thus early in the season in compliment to the League of American Wheelmen. To most of them it was all a novelty, and they packed the banks of the ditch which separates the godly of Ocean Grove from the worldly crowds of Asbury Park, and which ditch is dignified by the name of Wesley Lake. As soon as the last rays of the sun had vanished and twilight was merged into darkness, the lake became an animated spot. All the barges and boats were converted into floating carriers for a mess of Chinese and Japanese lanterns, arranged generally in lines from stem to stern, between the awning posts. Some of the boatmen showed more originality, however, and had their lights arranged in circular fashion at the sterns of their boats to represent bicycle wheels.

There were about a hundred of these illuminated boats moving up and down the river in regular procession, and the sight was a thoroughly charming one. The hotels and cottages along the banks were also illuminated with lanterns and electric lights and the cyclists were very enthusiastic over the display. Several bands furnished music. There was an abundance of bombs, sky rockets, roman candles, and red, blue, green, and yellow lights, these multi-colored lights tending to detract from rather than enhance the beauty of the show.

Senator James A. Bradley, the founder of this unique seaside city, had two pedestals erected in midstream, on the lower of which was a bicycle with an effigy of a rider, clothed à la Denver astride it, as a special compliment to the visitors from the far West. On the upper pedestal, which was situated directly back of The New-York Times's tent, Mr. Bradley had the bicycle family which headed the recent parade posing as a fitting part of the show. These are Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Beaudry of Cortlandt, N. Y., and their three children, aged nine, six, and five years, respectively. All five of them are riders of the wheel, and they had their bicycles with them as they posed on the pedestal.

After the river show was ended, the cyclists began their evening's fun. The team of a Syracuse firm and all the wheelmen who ride its wheels formed a lantern parade, each man carrying a huge lantern, with a National ensign painted so as to seem to inclose the candle. Headed by a drum corps, they paraded the different avenues going to the various hotels, and cheering the teams riding for other firms and the various clubs that have fixed headquarters. The parade grew as it marched along, until some 300 young men were in line, and they made the air ring with their club cries.

The Riverside Wheelmen had a little parade of their own during the evening, some forty of them marching about town in columns of fours and giving vent frequently to their club cry, Wah-boo-wah-wah - boo - wah - Riverside Wheelmen - sisboom-ah!" They made a jolly but thoroughly orderly crowd of paraders, and were cheered by other wheelmen wherever they went. As the Riverside boys are a popular lot of fellows.

This evening the members of the Denver Wheel Club gave a reception at their headquarters, the West End Hotel, to the officers of the League of American Wheelmen of the Asbury Park Wheelmen and a few invited guests. There were music, dancing, refreshments, and some of the peculiar songs and cries of the wild West to amuse the cyclists of the East, and a good time generally.

The medals to be given to the winners of The New-York Times winners' race will be formally presented at The New-York Times headquarters, in the Cookman Avenue pavilion, on Saturday evening at 8:30. It is probable that Senator James A. Bradley will make the presentation speech.

Elegant, Novel Articles in SILVERWARE.

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60 years in this business.

TO CONTROL PROFESSIONAL RACING

League, Backed by Cycle Manufacturers, Takes This Step.

ASBURY PARK, July 11.—It was practically settled to-night that the League of American Wheelmen will control professional as well as all other cycle racing from now out. In taking this step, the league has the assurance that it will be supported by the Board of Trade of cycle manufacturers.

A joint meeting of the two organizations was held here this evening, and a permanent Committee of Conference was formed. This committee will comprise the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade, the Executive Committee of the league, the Chairmen of the Transportation and Highway Committees, and such others as the league President may appoint. A. C. Willis ton, President of the league, was chosen chairman, and A. C. French of the board Secretary.

It was the sense of the meeting that immediate incorporation was advisable. The recovery of stolen cycles, the agitation of road improvement, National and State legislation, and all racing will be included in the scope of the committee's work.

Upon the subject of professional racing the league representatives declared the league ready to take charge of it, and the board of trade people expressed their willingness to co-operate. It is understood that this co-operation means the provision of cash prizes.

The laying out of detailed plans has been left to a joint committee consisting of the racing committees of each organization, and a report from it will be received at a meeting to be held at noon to-morrow. The action taken, while as yet lacking sanction, practically means the closest kind of a coalition between the two bodies most interested in fostering bicycling racing, and the various ramifications in which wheelmen are interested. In other words, racing both professional and amateur is to be under the absolute control of the League of American Wheelmen, backed by the one hundred million of capital represented by the bicycle board of trade. It is a death blow to the petty professional class that a Philadelphia speculator was trying to create, and also to the schems of various trotting association managers to try and have bicycle racing transferred to their tracks.

Across England Awheel.

LONDON, July 11.—G. P. Mills and T. A. Edge, on a tandem bicycle, arrived at John o' Groat's from Land's End at 10:46 o'clock today, having covered the distance in 3 days 4 minutes and 46 seconds.

DORIAN'S FAST RACE.

He Runs a Mile Within a Half a Second of the Track Record.

The performance of J. W. Rogers's colt, Dorian in the third event at Brighton Beach yesterday was the feature of the day's sport. Carrying top weight, 117 pounds, he easily defeated Aurelian, Butta Percha, and Redskin, and ran the distance, one mile, in 1:40½, within a half second of the record for the track, held by Potomac. The time made the record he carried 15 pounds less weight and was ridden all out. With Salvation and King Arthur II. scratched in the Nautilus Stakes, Monaco was considered a certainty. The race proved far from being any easy task for him. Paladin set a stiff pace throughout the journey, and it took the hardest kind of riding on Hamilton's part to get Monaco first home by a short head. The second and last races furnished the surprises of the day. Frank Harris and Fannie B. winning at long odds. Daily America, who was beaten off a few days ago, won the fifth event handily from Factotum.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02⅗. No bid for the winner.

1—Lord

WERE FAIRLY BEATEN

Cornell's Statement About the Race with Trinity Hall.

REGRETTED LEANDERS DID NOT START

Ithacans Would Have Challenged the Club if They Had Won—Leanders Explain Their Failure to Row.

LONDON, July 11.—Regarding the Leander crew failing to start on Tuesday and the Cornell's rowing over the course alone, the two crews have made statements.

The Captain of the Leander crew has sent a statement of Tuesday's incident to the press. He explains that the wind was blowing fresh off the Buck shore, and their bow was constantly being blown out toward midstream. When the umpire said "Get Ready," they had not got their boat straight. When the question was asked: "Are you ready?" Ford and Pilkington, in his boat, immediately shouted "No!" Kent, the stroke oar, held up his hand, almost simultaneously. Mr. Willans now shouted "Go!"

Two or three of the Leanders gave a kind of stroke but the rest of them, including the stroke oarsman, lay on their oars, shouting "No!" at the top of their voices. The umpire's launch never moved. Mr. Willans contented himself with saying "Why didn't you shout louder?" The Leander's boat had not moved half a length. Their "No!" was distinctly heard by others on board the umpire's launch and by spectators. Under the circumstances it was impossible for the Leander's to start. Their boat was not pointing straight and the men were not ready. The Captain imputes no blame. Similar false starts, he says, have often occurred, but the crews were invariably recalled in accordance with the laws of boat racing.

The Cornell crew have addressed a letter to the press as follows:

"In view of the discussion over the action of the Cornell crew in Tuesday's race, we believe that the position of the Cornells in the matter should be clearly defined. The umpire, as we interpret the rules of racing, has entire control of a race after it has been started, and to disregard his command is sufficient reason to disqualify a crew.

"On Tuesday the usual question, 'Are you ready?'was asked, and as no negative reply was heard by the umpire from either crew, the word 'Go' was given. Cornell started, and Leander also drew away from the post. We soon discovered that Leander had stopped rowing, but the umpire did not recall us, nor did he in any way indicate his desire to have us return. Had he done so we would have stopped at any point on the course. He followed us to the finish, and awarded us the heat.

"Under the rules governing racing, as we understand them, had Cornell not rowed over the course, we would have been liable to disqualification from entry into any subsequent heat, and thereby debarred from further competition in the Grand Challenge contest. No one can regret the outcome of this lamentable affair more than the members of the Cornell crew. They certainly did not come to England to claim a race from Leander, or any other crew by default.

"The crew has never authorized any statement to the effect that Cornell would not consider a proposition for another trial between Leander and ourselves. However, we did not feel at liberty to suggest a contest until after the subsequent heats had been decided.

"It certainly would have been premature on the part of Cornell to take any action in the matter before the result of the subsequent heat in which the Cornells were to row, since Leander would undoubtedly not care to row us had we been defeated by another crew. So far as Cornell is concerned, in connection with the Grand Challenge Cup, we acknowledge our defeat, after a hard race, by Trinity Hall. We have no excuses to offer. We were fairly beaten, and we take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the English public for the many courtesies extended to us during our five weeks' sojourn in their country. FREEBORN."

I. M. Mitchell of Pennsylvania, who was in a launch at the winning post yesterday, says that when the bow of Cornell's boat was a few feet from the post Fennell fell into the arms of Freeborn exhausted. He did not faint. Freeborn stopped pulling to bathe Fennell's head.

Mr. Courtney, when questioned to-day concerning the alleged cable report of the race sent to the United States by the Chicago Associated Press, said that, so far as he knew, he not having seen the race, there was very little truth in it. Of one thing he was certain—that neither Hager nor Freeborn occupied themselves during the race in "rubbing their foreheads." He made this statement on the authority of the men themselves. He added that Fennell has been seriously indisposed since being hit by the handle of the oar, but declared that the crew makes no excuses for its defeat. It was fairly beaten, but if a better crew could be had, Cornell would again be represented at Henley. He concluded by saying that the crew had had splendid treatment by oarsmen and everybody else with whom they had come in contact here.

The Cornell men held a meeting last evening, and resolved, subject to the approval of the university at Ithaca, to send two crews to Henley in 1896. The necessary funds were arranged for. A number of the Trustees, professors, and others, supporters of the university were present, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Courtney's illness will cause his early return home. He will sail Saturday on the steamer New-York.

The Cornell boys will be banqueted by Mr. Nicoll on Monday. Some of them intend going to France for a few days, while others will visit various parts of England.

Fennell of the Cornell crew, who collapsed in the boat yesterday, is much better this morning, but he has not entirely recovered from his exhaustion.

The St. James's Gazette thinks there is a good deal of unreasonable prejudice against the Cornell men for their share in Tuesday's incident, when the Leander boat was left at the post.

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on yesterday's race between Cornell and Trinity Hall, says:

"We saw a good race, the rapidity and uniformity of Cornell's style enabling the Yankees to hold their own."

The Gazette admits that any stone has been considered good enough to throw at Cornell, which the paper does not think is fair. Proceeding, however, The Gazette casts this stone:

"It is not too much to say that such a dirty looking crew has never competed at Henley. The color from the large red 'C' embroidered on the front of their jerseys had run many inches. The Americans failed to enter into the spirit of the regatta, which calls upon the competitors to array themselves as cleanly and tidily as possible."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"The horn of the Americans is no longer exalted. The English crowd cannot forgive them; therefore they exult that the Cantabs defeated Cornell. To stick to the letter of the law is right enough; but the Americans would have achieved lasting popularity if, instead of sticking to the letter, they had observed the spirit of the law."

WHAT THE ITHACANAS THINK.

Prof. White Believes the Crew Were Badly Overtrained.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 11.—Prof. Horatio S. White, dean of Cornell College, shows in what light the Cornell defeat is viewed by the navy officials here. It was through Dean White's efforts that the Henley race was arranged, he going last year to Henley and gathering all the data. It was also he who arranged the Cornell-Harvard agreement. His advice in the Cornell athletic council is always of value, and being an old Harvard athlete himself, and thoroughly familiar with the present situation, his views at this time are of especial interest. Dean White said:

"In reviewing the outcome of the Henley regatta, so far as Cornell is concerned, we feel that the unfortunate termination of the trial is greatly to be deplored. It was the earnest desire of Cornell to meet the Leander crew and, if possible, in the first round. It was the manifest business of the Cornell crew, having been duly and officially started, and in the absence of any information as to the difficulty with the other boat, to row over the course and to leave to the officials the duty of settling afterward any irregularities which might have occurred.

"At the same time, the general desire in Ithaca was that if the regulations of the regatta should rule Leander out, a private race might, nevertheless, be arranged between Leander and Cornell. Almost universal here is the feeling of regret that the previous friendly relations which had appeared to exist on all sides should have been marred by such an unhappy misunderstanding, and this regret is greater than any disappointment at the loss of the second heat.

"As to the inferences to be drawn from the breakdown against Trinity Hall, the first is that the Cornell crew were badly overtrained. The period of preparation with some of the members of the crew had begun last September on account of their connection with the football team, and with all had continued almost without intermission since January. The practice on Cayuga Lake before leaving was unusually severe, and the period of practice in England was too monotonous and prolonged."

TRINITY HALL VICTORS.

New College Makes a Stiff Struggle for the Grand Challenge Cup.

HENLEY, July 11.—The third and last day of the Henley regatta opened threateningly. The sky was clouded, the air damp and disagreeable, and there was every indication that the day's sport would be marred by rain. The skies soon cleared, however, and the sun shone brightly. There was much less wind than yesterday, and, in consequence, the heat was very trying.

There was a great crowd ashore and afloat—as great, indeed, as upon any day of the meeting. The river was alive with craft of all descriptions, and the police boats had all they could do to keep the course clear of obstructions. A wealth of color was lent to the scene by the profusion of flags and flowers with which the launches, house boats, boathouses, &c., were dressed, and these decorations, together with the varied costumes of the thousands of ladies, made as pretty a waterside picture as one could possibly imagine. The attendance of the Americans was much smaller than on the previous days.

The event of the day, which was devoted to final heats in the various contests, was the final for the Grand Challenge Cup, which was won by the Trinity Hall (Cambridge) eight, the crew that made monkeys of the Cornells yesterday.

The St. John's (Oxford) boat was beaten easily by Eton College in the final heat for the Ladies' Plate.

The London Rowing Club won the final heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup by defeating the Thames Rowing Club.

The Londoners led a little to the island, when they went over to the Thames side of the river. They did not stay there long, however, but steered back to their own water just above the island. At the Rectory the Londoners' canvas showed a trifle ahead of the Thames boat. Both coxswains were steering badly, but, despite this, the London boat was drawing slowly ahead. At the three-quarter-of-a-mile mark the Thames boat went over to the London's water, in the middle of the river, but the change did not do it any good. At the mile London was a clear length ahead, and won easily. The Thames boat stopped at the press box. London's time, 7:45.

In the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup Trinity Hall had the Bucks side, and the New College boat was against the Berks shore. Trinity struck out at a forty-one stroke, and New College at a forty-two. The latter drew away and got their canvas ahead of the Trinity boat at the foot of the island, but they barely had that advantage at the top of the island.

At the quarter-mile mark they had regained their advantage and maintained it past the Rectory to the half mile. At the Fawley Court Boathouse, which they reached in 3 minutes 41 seconds, the boats were almost exactly level. Trinity now began to draw away, and at the three-quarter-mile mark had a lead of a few feet, which she steadily increased. At Bushey Gate Trinity was a quarter length ahead, at the mile a little more than that, and at the Isthmian Clubhouse half a length.

The New College men buckled down to their work, and the finish was a terrific one resulting in Trinity winning by only a third of a length. Time—7:30. It was a grand race, the best of the regatta. The Trinity men showed perfect condition and remarkable staying power. Both boats pulled the same stroke, and each crew contained three men who were in the 'Varsity boats when Cambridge beat Oxford last Spring.

The sixth heat of the contest for the Thames Challenge Cup was won by the Molesey Rowing Club, which beat the Kingston Rowing Club.

The final heat for the Thames Challenge Cup was won by the Nereus Boat Club of the Amsterdam University, beating the Molesey Rowing Club.

The final heat for the Silver Goblets, between the Nickalls Brothers and Muttlebury and Broughton, was unsatisfactory, and the question of rowing the heat over again has been raised. Muttlebury and Broughton came into collision with a boat that was lying too far out in the stream, and were obliged to stop. After the delayed oarsmen arrived at the winning post the judges telegraphed that the Nickalls brothers had "not rowed out." A notice was also placed on the umpire's boat stating that the race was "spoiled by spectators getting on the course."

The final heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup was won by the London Rowing Club, which beat First Trinity, (Cambridge.) It was a good race for the first half. First Trinity leading slightly at the start. The London boat caught up with them, but the Cambridge boat again got a lead, only to lose it. At the Rectory, the crews were almost on even terms, but the London men got ahead at the half mile, and at the three-quarters mark simply ran away from the Cantabs, winning by two and half lengths.

In the final heat of the race for the Silver Goblets Guinness and Vivian Nickalls of the London Rowing Club defeated W. Broughton and S. D. Muttlebury, the Thames Rowing Club's team.

The final heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup was won by Trinity College, (Oxford,) beating the Trinity Hall, (Cambridge.)

In the final heat for the Diamond Sculls the Hon. Rupert Guinness of the Leander Rowing Club beat Guy Nickalls of the London Rowing Club, the holder of the trophy, in the most exciting race of the day. At the word "Go" Guinness started off, pulling a 30 stroke. Nickalls rushed the water almost immediately after, pulling 36. Guinness at once took the lead, and was soon three-quarters of a length to the good. Nickalls stuck doggedly to the task his opponent was cutting out for him, and when the top of the island was reached he had succeeded in cutting down Guinness's lead to a quarter of a length.

There was hardly any change in their relative positions until the Rectory was reached, when Guinness went away again. Nickalls, however, was stout hearted, and, putting on a spurt, he crept slowly up on his antagonist, and when the three-quarter-mile mark was reached the boats were level. Then both men put themselves down to their work in a manner that evoked shouts of praise from the onlookers. Guinness appeared to be putting the most strength in his blades, and soon the nose of his boat appeared in front of the bow of Nickalls's shell. Slowly but surely he opened out, and as he passed the Isthmian Boathouse he was clear of his opponent. Nickalls struggled gamely, but he had at last met his superior, and Guinness crossed the finish line a length and a half ahead of him.

Guinness's time was 9 minutes 11 seconds. Nickalls held the diamond sculls in 1886, 1888, 1890, 1893, and 1894. His best time over the course was 8 minutes 36 seconds, made in 1888.

When the regatta closed the course became congested with boats, and Henley gave itself up to gayety. In the evening there were displays of fireworks, and many social gatherings in the town and on the many houseboats that line the river.

TWO HOBART STUDENTS MISSING

Fears that They Have Found a Watery Grave in Lake Seneca.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 11.—Grave apprehensions as to the fate of Arthur Cleveland Coxe, a grandson of the Bishop of Western New-York, and Henry May of Pittsford, both junior students at Hobart, pervade this community.

They both started off last Wednesday in a rowboat for a leisurely tour of Seneca Lake, intending to camp on shore wherever night overtook them. Friday following, a capsized boat was found on the east shore near Dey's Landing and in it a handkerchief inscribed with May's name. The discoverer did not report to the friends of the missing men until to-day. It is feared both are drowned, and relatives of young Coxe have instituted a vigorous search for the bodies.

For Mind Tiredness
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. S. W. Oley, Danbury, Conn., says: "I have used it in mind tiredness from overwork, dyspepsia, and nervous conditions, and found it always very beneficial."

"Millions of Money For an Inch of Time,"

wailed poor Queen Bess.

Time is just as valuable to-day—it is *priceless*. How many Queens of American homes could save half their time by using in their daily, monthly, yearly cleaning,

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER.

This wonderful preparation not only saves a woman's money, but it saves her time and strength. It's the home comfort that makes other home comforts possible. All grocers sell Gold Dust in large packages—price 25 cents. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA.

MONEY FOR IRISH ELECTIONS

O'Connell Branch Pledges $500 and Other Local Organizations May Give Like Amounts.

About 150 patriotic Irishmen, representing the O'Connell branch of the Irish National Federation of America, met last night at Union Hall, 1,591 Second Avenue, to show their sympathy both in a moral and financial way for the cause of Home Rule in their mother country. Speeches were made by Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, John J. Delaney, Michael Fennelly, Patrick Gleason, and John Fleming.

Mr. Delaney spoke in particular of the divided condition of the Irish people, and the impossibility of uniting them on the Home Rule question. "Unity is desirable," he said, "but we can get along without it, and we must get along without it." He then cited the early struggle among the American colonies for freedom, which was opposed by many of the wealthiest and most influential men in the country, who were active in the loyal cause.

He prophesied that the House of Lords would either pass the next Home Rule bill that was presented to them or pass out of existence.

At the conclusion of his speech ex-Commissioner of Charities and Correction Edward C. Sheehy announced that the club would subscribe $500 to defray the expenses of the coming election in Ireland. Mr. Sheehy made himself personally responsible for the amount. There are thirty-three other clubs in the city, one in each Assembly district, and it is expected that each will contribute handsomely to the same object.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring it treason to Home Rule and Ireland for a pitiful minority, whether from patriotic motives or vain and selfish desire, to seek to keep alive the spirit of discord among the Irish people, thus creating and fostering the impression in the minds of the people of other nations that the Irish are a divided and factional race.

Mr. McIntyre spoke eloquently of the services of Irishmen in behalf of America in the Revolutionary War, the war of 1812, and the late rebellion, and eulogized the race because its members love liberty. He urged patriotic Irishmen to contribute in every way to the emancipation of their countrymen.

SURROUNDED BY ICEBERGS

The Dangerous Voyage of the Ship Lother Castle Described.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—An interesting story of the ship Lother Castle's voyage among the icebergs of the far oceans has just been received here. The Lother Castle arrived at Neweastle, N. S. W., in May from Rio Janeiro, having had a narrow escape from being crushed between two masses of ice.

On April 4, about sunrise, the bergs put in an appearance. "We were in 46 degrees 15 minutes south latitude, 15 degrees 30 minutes east longitude, when we sighted a monster iceberg, about 300 feet high and 1,000 yards long," the letter states, "Beneath us the water was milky white, showing as we approached the berg that its base projected quite a distance under the surface of the ocean, in a shell-like manner. The following day bergs were at each bow, and we had great difficulty in avoiding them. On the 6th we were completely surrounded. About 100 or more large bergs hemmed us in, and one monster by measurement with the sextant was 700 feet high.

"The horizon was a wall of icebergs and icefloes, going to make up the solid mass, one of the islands being about three miles long. We passed a great many bergs the succeeding day. The weather was fine and clear until the 10th, when the wind freshened into a strong gale from the northwest, accompanied by a dense fog, and we were placed in a most perilous position. Several times we were almost nipped, and I think that the only thing that saved us was the wash from the bergs, which prevented us drifting. Then we were powerless to do anything to save ourselves, and the crew stood by prepared to meet death. Fortunately we met the bergs on the bow. If they had been directly ahead we could never have saved the ship, as we could not see them until they were on top of us.

"Our yards often touched the masses and scraped down showers of broken particles. We passed the last berg in 56 degrees south, 49 degrees east, on the 14th, having been in constant danger for ten days."

Jersey City Seeking Water.

JERSEY CITY, July 11.—Mayor Wanser, President of the Board of Aldermen Reuben Simpson, and the members of the Street and Water Board, the Finance Board, and Corporation Counsel John A. Blair and Corporation Attorney Spencer Weart, went to Boonton to-day to inspect the supply of the Jersey City Water Company. The inspection will occupy the rest of the week.

Will Continue the Investigation.

The Commissioners of Accounts have determined to go on with the investigation of the charges of Mr. and Mrs. John Liehenow against two Excise Inspectors. The Excise Commissioners claim that the Commissioners of Accounts are exceeding their authority.

To Strew Flowers on the Ocean.

The naval veterans of the Port of New-York and vicinity will observe next Memorial Day by going out to Sandy Hook Lightship, where, after services, they will scatter flowers on the ocean—the grave of naval heroes.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD'S ACCOUNTS

No Suspicion that They Are Not All Correct, Although There Has Been Delay in the Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Librarian Spofford of the Congressional Library was at his desk this morning, apparently undisturbed by the statements that have appeared about the financial condition of his office. He said to a representative of The United Press that there was absolutely no shortage in the accounts of his office, but that there had been delay in making the adjustment of the same and their accounting to the Treasury Department. If he was to blame for anything, his fault was in that direction, and that alone. The matter was under inspection by the Treasury officials, and until they should have finished their labors, Mr. Spofford said, he cared to make no additional statement.

He took the occasion, however, to call attention to the crowded condition of the institution and the amount of work that was placed upon those connected with the library. "The amount of routine work connected with a library such as this," said Mr. Spofford, "is beyond the comprehension of those unfamiliar with the routine of the library. The copyright business alone is an enormous thing, and I should recommend that it be placed in the hands of one official connected with the library, a bonded officer, such as I am, who should be a part of the force, but charged with that duty alone. There are between 55,000 and 60,000 copyrights taken out every year. Every one of these has to be made a matter of record, and when the copyright is completed the same thing is gone over again. Every copyright has to be listed and a list sent to the Treasury Department each week, in order that that part of the Government can protect the man who secures the protection of a copyright from piracy. At present nine-tenths of the copyrights taken out are perfected. This is done by depositing with the Librarian two copies of the publication—whatever it may be—not later than the day when it is put into general circulation. This is the great means through which we enrich the library, and for that reason the copyright should not be removed from the jurisdiction of the library proper. There are now stored in the copyright archives about 70,000 copies of books thus copyrighted that will not be put into circulation here, save in duplicate.

"We have been so crowded and so pushed with work that it was an easy matter for us to get behind in our accounts and not make the proper rendering within the time when it should have been done. That is all there is to it, and I have thus shown some of the reasons why it was difficult for us to keep up to date, as is done in the other departments of the Government."

At the Treasury Department it was stated that there is no suspicion that anything is wrong in the accounts of Librarian Spofford, who is also disbursing officer of the Congressional Library. Under the Treasury reorganization made by the Dockery Commission, Treasury Auditors were prohibited from making an advance of money to disbursing officers until the previous quarter's accounts were settled. Auditor Holcomb, who has stopped Librarian Spofford's accounts, is simply carrying out the law. Under the old system, Mr. Spofford was nearly always delinquent in sending in his accounts for settlement, but when sent in they have for the last thirty-five or forty years been found correct. In all business matters he is said to be careless, his mind being occupied with literary thoughts. Once his annual estimates were left out of the "Book of Estimates," because he forgot or failed to send them to the Secretary of the Treasury in time.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS

Figures Relating to Breadstuffs, Provisions, Oils, and Cotton.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, and mineral oils from the United States during the month of June, 1895, and during the twelve months ended June 30, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.
Breadstuffs—		
June	$7,966,820	$8,954,040
Twelve months ended June 30	161,677,330	110,098,643
Provisions—		
June	17,382,843	11,134,867
Twelve months ended June 30	174,131,614	159,169,448
Mineral Oils—		
June	3,631,415	4,938,415
Twelve months ended June 30	40,697,785	45,867,297

The values of the exports of cotton from the United States during the month of June, 1895, and during the ten months ended June 30, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows: June, 1895, $5,574,090; June, 1894, $5,248,697; ten months ended June 30, 1895, $198,325,347; ten months ended June, 1894, $201,755,653.

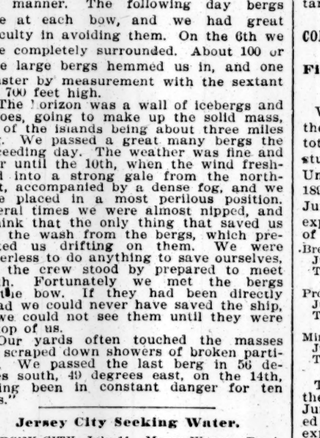
Attachment against Fitzsimmons.

An attachment for $3,078.34 was obtained from Justice Stover yesterday against Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, by Joseph H. Tooker, Philip Dillon, and Timothy Hayes, as owners of the Metropolitan Job Printing Office, for printing done from July 29, 1892, to May 1, 1895.

The entire bill was $5,872, on which $2,794 has been paid. It was for printing done when Fitzsimmons was on a theatrical tour.

The attachment was served on P. J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, who is said to be the holder of Fitzsimmons's stake money—$10,000—for the much-talked-of fight with Corbett. It is said the money does not belong to the pugilist.

Fitzsimmons, who is training at Coney Island, was very angry when he heard of the attachment, and said the bill was excessive.



3 Million, 134 Thousand, 9 Hundred and Thirty-four Packages sold in 1894, which made 15 Million, 674 Thousand, 7 Hundred and Thirty-five Gallons of

HIRES' Rootbeer

or 313 Million, 494 Thousand, 7 Hundred glasses, sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the United States, five glasses each—Did you get yours? Be sure and get some this year? The whole family will enjoy it. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philada.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A Settlement of Coal Road Differences Said to be Likely.

PRESIDENT SLOAN MAY HAVE A PLAN

The Lackawanna Averse to a Long and Costly Fight—A Pooling Arrangement That Will Satisfy All Interests.

There has been much talk both here and in Philadelphia within the past two or three days about a speedy settlement of all differences between the coal carrying railroads. The question of apportionment of output, it is said, has been practically arranged to the satisfaction of all parties interested, and to Samuel Sloan, President of the Lackawanna, is given the credit of framing a plan that meets with general approval.

It is well known that Lackawanna has been vigorously opposed to forming any agreement based upon Reading's demand for 26 per cent. of the aggregate output. President Sloan, however, is averse to carrying on a protracted and costly rate war, and he has therefore, it is averred, formulated a sort of pooling arrangement which will be satisfactory to Reading, and at the same time taking good care of the interests of the smaller roads.

Statisticians familiar with the anthracite coal traffic have expressed the belief that a war between the coal roads would mean a loss to the producers of $1 a ton on the yearly output. To avert such a war would enable the producers to save that $1 a ton, which, on an annual output of 40,000,000 tons, would certainly be an important consideration.

The restriction of anthracite production which has been observed for the past few months indicates that the producers are getting in position to demand increased prices in the Fall. The Lackawanna's recent action in reducing freight rates shows that it is alive to the necessity of keeping its individual coal operators well in line for the expected improvement in business.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TICKETS.

Trouble Caused by the Absence of a Joint Railway Agency in Boston.

A special meeting of the General Passenger Agents, called by Trunk Line Commissioner L. P. Farmer, was held yesterday for the purpose of discussing the peculiar situation relative to Christian Endeavor railway tickets, caused by the failure of the roads interested to appoint a joint agent in Boston.

In consideration of the fact that the Christian Endeavor tickets were sold at reduced rates the holder of each ticket is required by its printed conditions to have the ticket stamped by a joint agent in Boston in order that it may be good for a return trip. After imposing this condition the trunk line and central traffic roads failed to procure the appointment of a joint agent in Boston, the New-England roads absolutely refusing to co-operate with them in that direction. All of the roads out of Boston announced that they would honor the return tickets of the Christian Endeavorers whether they were stamped or not. This action left the responsibility of enforcing or disregarding the stamp condition with the trunk line roads.

The Erie Railway, through its General Passenger Agent, D. I. Roberts, quickly solved the problem by ordering its conductors to honor the Christian Endeavor tickets out of Boston whether stamped or not. The Erie people took the ground that inasmuch as the railroads had provided no means for stamping the tickets in Boston the enforcement of the printed clause on the back of each ticket would be unjust. Between 60,000 and 75,000 of these tourist tickets have been sold, and any concerted attempt to enforce the stamp clause under existing circumstances would naturally cause widespread and serious inconvenience.

At the meeting yesterday there were representatives of the New-York Central, Erie, Lackawanna, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, Jersey Central, and West Shore. The sentiment was unanimous that the stand taken by the Erie was proper, but for technical reasons some of the other roads were averse to issuing any official order similar to the one issued by the Erie. The common understanding was, however, that no road would refuse to carry the holder of an unstamped Christian Endeavor return ticket.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the New-England lines to co-operate with the trunk line and central traffic roads in maintaining a joint agency in Boston during the Knights Templars conclave which begins on Aug. 15.

DEMURRERS OVERRULED.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Reorganization.

A judgment was entered in the Supreme Court by Judge Patterson yesterday overruling the demurrers which were interposed to the complaint in the action brought by James H. French to have the scheme for the reorganization of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company declared illegal and void. French is the owner of 100 first-mortgage gold coupon bonds for $1,000 each of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company, and fifty first-mortgage gold coupon bonds for $1,000 each of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company. He brought this action over a year ago to have the plan for the reorganization of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company, by the lease to the Great Western Railway Company and the substitution of the stock of the Great Western Railway Company for the securities of the St. Paul Company and of the Northwestern Company, adjudged illegal and the lease declared void. The suit was brought against the Chicago and Great Western Railway Company, the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company, the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, and the Metropolitan and Manhattan Trust Companies.

Demurrers were interposed to the complaint, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction of the action, that the suit to obtain the relief demanded could only be maintained by the Trustees of the mortgages, and that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Judge Patterson overrules these demurrers, holding that the complaint does state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and that Mr. French is entitled to a judgment overruling the demurrers, and giving leave to the defendant companies to withdraw the demurrers and answer the complaint. If this is not done, then a judgment may be entered, declaring the scheme of reorganization illegal and void, and also the lease, which was executed on June 30, 1892, between the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company and the Chicago and Great Western Railway Company, together with the trust deeds made with the Manhattan and Metropolitan Trust Companies, and enjoining any steps being taken under the proposed plan of reorganization.

Cutting Down Receiverships.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Railway Age will say this week: On June 30, 1894, receivers were operating 156 railways in this country, representing about 39,000 miles of lines, and $2,500,000,000 of capitalization—about 25 per cent. of the then existing mileage. In the last half of that year, fifteen more roads were placed in the hands of receivers, with a length of 4,037 miles and a capitalization of $135,690,000, while in the first half of the present year the number of new receiverships required has been only eleven, although covering 2,409 miles and affecting $149,615,000 of bonds and stock. Within the last twelve months 46 roads, representing $343,000,000, have escaped from the courts by foreclosure sale, reducing the number now in receivers' hands to 136.

Chicago and Northern Pacific.

Judge Jenkins of the United States court in Chicago, has granted an order directing Receiver A. L. Hopkins to enter into possession and operation of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad, and he has accordingly taken possession of the property heretofore operated by the Wisconsin Central Company. The receiver from now on will collect rentals, make disbursements, and manage all the affairs of the company. J. Edward Simmons, Chairman of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Bondholders' Committee, says: "The Chicago and Northern Pacific property, being free from the control of any other corporation, will for the first time be able to show its actual earning capacity, and can now be developed without regard to conflicting interests. This will, it is hoped, enable the bondholders' committee to put forth in the near future a detailed plan of the reorganization of the property."

Tracks Quickly Laid.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 11.—Last night the Borough of Milltown granted a franchise to the Brunswick Traction Company, which proposes to build an electric railway connecting all the towns in Middlesex County. Samuel Gordon, who owns property along the proposed route, opposed the trolley, and declared he would secure an injunction against it.

Within an hour after the ordinance was adopted the company had a small army of men laying the tracks and stringing wires. By daylight five hundred feet of track had been laid, most of it in front of Gordon's property. The entire railway will be completed and the company will be in possession before the formalities of securing a restraining order from the court can be complied with.

Demand for Palace Cars.

The demand for drawing room and sleeping cars to meet the requirements of railway passenger traffic within the last few weeks has been uncommonly large. John C. Yager, General Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company, says that up to a day or two ago every Wagner car that was fit for use was in active service. The carrying of Christian Endeavorers to Boston alone required 300 extra Wagner coaches.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Upon the petition of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, Judge Merritt of the United States Court in Utah has appointed Oliver Ames second and Edwin F. Atkins of Massachusetts trustees under the first mortgage of the Utah Central Railroad Company, in lieu of Horace S. Eldridge, and Abram O. Smoot, original trustees, now deceased. The Utah Central is that portion of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern system between Salt Lake City and Ogden now operated by the Union Pacific receivers.

—Stockholders of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad holding stock to the value of $125,000 have begun suit to prevent the securing of the ownership of the line and its effects by the bondholders. This action is brought in the form of a cross bill, and the bill is filed upon the authority of the court permitting an intervention by the stockholders against the sale of the road.

—Motion was made in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by the Kings County Elevated Railway Company for an injunction to restrain the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Railway Company and the Phenix Bridge Construction Company from placing iron girders so as to injure the plaintiff's switch tower on Fulton Street, near Sands Street. Decision was reserved.

—At a meeting of the holders of the Utah Southern general mortgage and extension bonds yesterday Peter L. Woolf, Samuel Carr, Alexander H. Stevens, and Isaac H. Bromley were appointed a committee to examine the property and its relations to the Union Pacific.

—The question of the ownership of several hundred thousand acres of land in Los Angeles County, Cal., recently decided as belonging to the United States, will probably be carried to the United States Supreme Court on appeal by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, says the report that this company is seeking to obtain control of the Macon and Northern is untrue. The last-named road is not in a position geographically to furnish business to the Southern.

—W. A. Paxten of Omaha was the only bidder in Ogden last Wednesday for the Utah, Hot Springs and Ogden Railway, which was sold at Sheriff's sale on a trust deed for $18,500, held by J. Gardiner Haines. The amount bid was $24,957.

—The Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company met yesterday afternoon and declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. The dividend was made possible by the payment of $620,000 as Long Island Traction collateral trust notes.

—The Newark and South Orange Railway Company will place a street sprinkling car on its line. The sprinkler will be in operation on every dry and dusty day.

—The Hon. William J. Coombs, Government Director of the Union Pacific, expects to start next Monday on a tour of inspection of the company's property.

JOHN H. ISELIN INCOMPETENT

A Jury Declares that He Cannot Manage His Estate.

NEWBURG, July 11.—The suit to prove John H. Iselin incompetent to manage his property was resumed this morning at Cold Spring pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Iselin himself was not present, being ill at his home in Garrisons. Neither was his attorney, Gen. Foster, in attendance, or District Attorney Miller, counsel for the prosecution. None of the witnesses for the defense was present this morning.

However, the associates of Messrs. Foster and Miller in the case, Lawyers Schlosser and Hill, respectively, were on hand. Mr. Schlosser moved a postponement of the trial on account of Mr. Iselin's illness. This was opposed by Mr. Hill. The motion was denied.

This afternoon the jury found Mr. Iselin to be incompetent. The defense offered no testimony. The senior counsel for the defense, Gen. Foster, was not present, and Associate Counsel John F. Schlosser withdrew when his motion for adjournment this morning was denied. The jury report will be sent to Judge Barnard soon, and a committee will be appointed to take charge of Mr. Iselin's affairs.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Samuel L. Clemens of Hartford is at the Everett.

—Edward S. Isham of Chicago is at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy is at the Metropole.

—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Hoffman.

—State Engineer Campbell W. Adams of Utica is at the Park Avenue.

—E. P. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is at the Waldorf.

—Miguel Covarrubias, Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington, is at the Windsor.

—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, Milton H. Smith of Louisville, Richard Quay of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Melville W. Fuller of Washington are at the Fifth Avenue.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

FOR FRIDAY.

Fine Imported Couch Covers in Oriental designs, fringed all around, at

$2.50 Each.

OUR STOCK IS DOTTED WITH THESE EXCEPTIONAL VALUES, BECAUSE ON THE LOOKOUT ALL THE TIME TO DO IT.

WONDERFULLY FINE AND WONDERFULLY CHEAP.

See our upholstered Parlor Suits. Big reduction in prices for this week.

CASH OR CREDIT.

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Bicycles. Bicycles.

DON'T BUY A BICYCLE

Until you have examined our stock of wheels. We have cut the price from

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Guaranteed thoroughly for one year.

Empire City Bicycle Co.,
413 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Ride the Spalding Bicycle

"GREAT THING THAT HY-LO."

Louis Rosenfeld & Co.,
20 Warren St., N. Y.

Gentlemen: Wheel came all right on Thursday morning. Thanks for promptness in attending to the matter. I have tested the new attachment pretty well, taking a ride yesterday of 18 miles over our hilly roads, and found the low gear just what I wanted to make the trip enjoyable. I found, too, that the 63 gear was as easy and much more enjoyable than the 54 on level ground, and the low gear (47) was high enough to give a fair headway; so it was all right every way. Great thing that Hy-Lo.

Rev. F. S. Barnum.

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Every Week Day, beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Admission, $1.50. Ladies, 50c.
All roads to Coney Island direct to track.

ELKS ARE OUT OF DANGER

Victims of the Atlantic City Accident Recovering.

BROOKLYN'S PEOPLE HAD WARNING

The Collapse of the Casino Floor Was Not Unexpected, but There Was No Opportunity to Notify All Visitors.

ATLANTIC C

The New-York Times.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 23d St. South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black Americus.
CASINO, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Comical—3:30 and 7:30—Soloists, Concerts, 8:15 to 8:50—Pain's Fireworks, 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—La Belle Helene.

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The Late ex-Gov. Stevenson of Idaho.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Ex-Gov. Edward A. Stevenson, whose death in California from an overdose of laudanum is reported, was Democratic Governor of Idaho during President Cleveland's first Administration. His brother was a Republican, and is Governor of Colorado. Another brother is Speaker of the House in Canada. These three brothers are first cousins of Vice President Stevenson. Ex-Gov. Stevenson was wealthy, and leaves an only son and child, Charles A. Stevenson, who married a few years ago the oldest daughter of Major A. C. Girard, United States Army, Post Surgeon at Boisé City. Mrs. Charles Stevenson is a granddaughter of Mrs. C. R. Warrand of Savannah, and a grandniece of Mr. H. H. Epping of Columbus, Ga.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Times's Record.

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night:

3 A. M.	64	3:30 P. M.	71
6 A. M.	63	6 P. M.	70
9 A. M.	67	9 P. M.	68
12 M.	68	12 P. M.	66

Average temperature yesterday.....67 1/8

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	61	63	6 P. M.	66	81
6 A. M.	60	63	9 P. M.	65	77
9 A. M.	64	69	11 P. M.	65	72
12 M.	65	81	12 P. M.	64	72
4 P. M.	67	82			

Average temperature yesterday.....64.1
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....73.2
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....75

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE CROPS.

The Government's crop report, published yesterday, indicates a wheat crop of about 408,000,000 bushels, but it is quite probable that these figures, like those of the Government in years past, are too low, and that the yield, if the Spring-sown wheat shall suffer no misfortune, will be larger by 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 bushels. That part of the report which relates to corn deserves attention. Our largest corn crop up to the present year has been 2,112,892,000 bushels, (1889,) and last year's, according to the official report, was only 1,212,770,000 bushels, although in fact it considerably exceeded that quantity.

But the crop indicated now for this year by the acreage and the condition thus far observed is 2,353,000,000 bushels. This country will be very fortunate if so enormous a crop shall be harvested. It may be noticed also that the indicated crops of oats and barley are considerably larger than the crops of those cereals officially reported for the last two years, and that the indicated crop of potatoes exceeds either the crop of last year or that of the year before last by about 50 per cent.

A NEW WESTERN IDEA.

One of the most interesting addresses made before the State Bankers' Association at Saratoga was the one delivered yesterday by H. W. Yates of the Nebraska National Bank of Omaha. His subject was "The Money Question in the West." He reports that in the West the silver proposition of 16 to 1 is a holy crusade in the interest of the people against capital. We can hardly understand in the East what this means. There is so little of this feeling here, and especially in the large cities, and those who nurse it or express it are so insignificant and often ridiculous, that the great body of the Eastern people find it difficult to imagine the feeling as seriously guiding public opinion and public action. We are told that there is a good deal of animosity toward the vague entity known as Capital, but we rarely find any one who thinks that Capital can be hurt by a fifty-cent dollar. On the other hand, we do not often find even workingmen who cannot see that Labor would be very badly hurt by such a dollar.

Mr. Yates himself has no illusions as to what makes a useful dollar, but he thinks that there is something to be said for bimetallism; that both the great political parties next year will renew the demand for bimetallism, and that "the United States has the power to invoke international action in the matter, and its interest as a producer of silver, as well as the fact that it maintains more silver in its circulation than any other nation in the world, demands that it should take the initiative and formulate some practical plan and press its adoption."

Such a proposition he submits, and it is, in substance, as follows: A price to be fixed by international agreement, which price need not be higher than the average commercial value for the current year, at which silver will be received at all mints; so much of the bullion to be coined at the present ratio as would pay for its purchase, and the remainder to be held in form of bullion as a reserve instead of gold. This bullion, he thinks, as all mints would be open to it, could be used the same as gold in the settlement of international balances.

We have the utmost respect for the motive avowed by Mr. Yates. We believe that the need of bimetallism is honestly believed in by a considerable part of the people of the United States, and that it should be candidly and courteously discussed. We should be very willing to see any measure proposed by the United States for international action which would increase the use of silver as money with perfect safety. But we are bound to say that we cannot see how Mr. Yates's proposition, if adopted, would produce this effect. We understand him to imply that the silver coined as suggested is to be an unlimited legal tender in all countries, and that an agreement can be reached as to a ratio. Taking these things for granted, what would be the operation of the plan? In the first place, what would be the inducement to take silver to the mints? The price to be paid for it need be no higher than the average commercial price for the current year, and it is to be paid in silver coin. It seems to us plain that silver would go to the mint only when the commercial price at the time was lower than the mint price—that is, lower than the average for the year. If a man had 100,000 ounces of silver at a time when the actual price was, say, 68 cents an ounce, and the average price for the year, or mint price, had been 70 cents, he could get a profit of $2,000. If the actual price was no higher or was lower than the average, he could get no profit. The consequence, it seems to us, would be that the Governments of the world would simply combine to buy in legal-tender silver coin enough silver bullion to keep the price from serious decline.

But it is plain that if at this price silver could be produced at a profit, the accumulation of bullion in the hands of the Governments would be great in proportion to that profit. The currency of the world would be steadily inflated. The accumulated bullion could not be sold by the Governments without forcing down the price. This would induce more coinage, and the process would go on indefinitely. We cannot believe that any such plan would be adopted or that it would be at all safe.

The currency question involves something very much more than the increased use of silver. It involves the safe use of credit, which is an infinitely more fruitful resource. In the present condition of laws and opinion the world over, silver can only be used when its quantity is strictly limited to the demand for it in daily exchanges and when the surplus, should any occur, is redeemed in gold.

THE CORNELL CREW.

It is unfortunate for the reputation of the United States in England that one of the oarsmen of the Eton crew should have caught a crab, three strokes from the start, in a race with the crew of St. John's College, Oxford. The mischance gave the English college crew an opportunity, of which they took prompt advantage, to give the American oarsmen an object lesson in the manner in which such incidents are treated by gentlemen sportsmen. The Oxonians promptly returned to the starting point amid great applause, some of which took the form of exclamations of "No more Cornell."

It may very well be that but for the discussion excited by the conduct of Cornell in accepting a walk-over from the crew supposed to be the most formidable in the regatta, it would not have occurred to the Oxonians to waive the advantage they owed to accident. No doubt they took a particular satisfaction in pointing the contrast. Nevertheless, the contrast existed, and the recital of it is by no means pleasant reading for Americans.

It is announced that Cornell intends to send two crews to Henley next year in order to wipe out, if possible, the very discreditable defeat inflicted upon Cornell this year. It is evident, however, that the more crews Cornell sends trained upon the principles that were accepted this year the more defeats she will encounter. Her crew was beaten at Poughkeepsie by Columbia on account of the same defects that have caused her crew at Henley to be beaten by the English undergraduates. If the defeats are to be wiped out, it will be because Cornell abandons her errors and consents to learn the art of rowing according to the accepted standards.

Besides, it is by no means the defeat of Cornell that is the most discreditable thing about the visit of her crew to Europe. The most discreditable thing is the showing that her crew was composed at the same time of inefficient oarsmen and sharp practitioners. More crews of the same kind will not retrieve her reputation. What she seems mainly to need at present is, in the language of the late laureate, a cottage in the vale, where she may mourn and pray. A change of heart is as necessary as a change of style to enable her to sustain with credit the reputation of American colleges. To work this change of heart seems to be the immediate duty of the college authorities. If they really mean to send another Cornell crew abroad, their chief needs are a Bob Cook and a Turveydrop.

IRON OUTPUT AND PRICES.

The prices of iron and steel at Pittsburg have continued to advance during the last few days; the demand for consumption is increasing, and the industry is in excellent and very promising condition. The most significant feature of the movement in the last few weeks, however, has been the increase of the number and capacity of the pig-iron furnaces in blast, the weekly capacity having risen from 157,224 tons on June 1 to 171,194 tons on July 1. This expansion of output has been accompanied by a decrease of visible supply.

The output of pig iron has always followed closely the condition of the country's industries and business generally. We have occasionally directed attention during the last two years to the effect of the general condition of business upon the furnace output. For the six months ending on June 1, 1893—the period immediately preceding the silver panic—the average weekly capacity of the furnaces in blast was about 176,000 tons, the range having been from 171,000 tons on Feb. 1 to 181,500 on May 1. Beginning in June of that year, there was a sharp fall, to 153,000 on July 1, 107,000 on Aug. 1, 83,000 on Sept. 1, and 73,000 on Oct. 1. Following the repeal of the silver-purchase law, the weekly output increased, and was about 100,000 tons during the Winter months. On April 1, 1894, it had risen to nearly 127,000. Another reaction followed, owing partly to a misapprehension as to what would be the effect of proposed tariff legislation and partly to the dragging delay which characterized the consideration of the pending Tariff bill. On June 1 the lowest level (82,500 tons) was reached, but thereafter there was a sharp recovery, to 86,000, (July 1,) 115,000, (Aug. 1,) and 151,000, (Sept. 1,) so that the output immediately after the final passage of the Tariff bill had risen to a quantity about 14 per cent. less than the average for the six months immediately preceding the panic.

For the four months ending on Feb. 1 of this year the average was about 166,000 tons. During the four months following there was a slight decline, the average being about 157,000. On June 1 the weekly capacity of the furnaces in blast was 157,224, but on July 1 the figures were 171,194, and it is probable that before the end of this month the average for the early months of 1893 will have been reached. "Preparations are being made," says The Iron Age, "for the resumption of operations at a number of additional furnaces this month, and our exhibit for Aug. 1 will show further growth in activity. In this movement all sections are participating." The recent enlargement of furnaces and improvement in furnace practice are shown by the fact that 185 furnaces are producing now a quantity (171,194 tons per week) almost exactly equal to the weekly output (171,201 tons) of 251 furnaces on Feb. 1, 1893.

We pointed out a few weeks ago that visible stocks were falling off. The latest reports show a more heavy reduction of stocks, in spite of the increase of output, the figures being 780,000 tons for May 1, 648,000 for June 1, and 543,000 for July 1.

The advance of prices has been caused by the strong and increasing demand for consumption and the inability of producers to supply the demand promptly. Bessemer pig iron and steel billets are "extremely scarce," with markets well sold up for three months to come. The demand for all kinds of finished products is strong and growing. The demand for steel beams and similar structural shapes is unexpectedly heavy. In the following table comparison is made between prices at the present time and those prevailing in April, 1893, (before the beginning of the panic,) and in February last, when the lowest point was touched in some branches of the industry:

	April, 1893. Average.	February, 1895. Average.	July 10.
Bessemer pig iron, Pittsburg	$13.86	$10.15	$14.40
Steel billets, Pittsburg	22.72	15.01	21.75
Bar iron, Pittsburg	34.72	24.64	32.48
Steel beams, Pittsburg	44.80	26.88	34.72

So far as Bessemer pig iron is concerned, the price of a little more than two years ago has been reached and passed, and it is probable that the prices of billets and bar iron will soon be as high as they were then. The rapidity and the extent of the upward movement have led some cautious manufacturers to advise that further increases should now be discouraged, but the movement is so largely due to a great demand and comparatively insufficient supply that in all probability higher levels will be reached before conditions permitting stability are attained.

ABUSE OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Unless the Court of Appeals shall decide otherwise, or until it shall do so, it may be assumed that the decision of Judge Brown in the Brooklyn barber case correctly defines the authority of the Legislature, especially in the exercise of the police power. Judge Brown says: "The Legislature possesses the whole legislative power of the people, except as it is limited by the Constitution, and its authority is absolute and unlimited, unless restrained by the express restrictions of the Constitution." It may pass laws applicable to a part of the State and not to another part, and make the same act criminal in one place and not in another. "And especially is this true," says the Judge, "of the class of laws which fall within the police power." This principle is stated in support of the validity of a law prohibiting barbers and not other citizens from working on Sunday, and forbidding barbers of one part of the State and not of another part from plying their trade on that day.

Accepting this principle as sound, one must be impressed with the great latitude of abuse to which the legislative power is liable. There is nothing at all in the Constitution about Sunday, or about Friday or any other day in the week. It is therefore competent for the Legislature to change the day to be observed for rest and for religious worship, if it seems fit. The Fourth Commandment is no part of the Constitution of this State, and while the duty of enforcing it is not imposed upon the Legislature, there is no "express restriction" to prevent it from making infractions of it obligatory upon the people of Brooklyn, for instance.

If its authority is "absolute and unlimited" in this respect, the Legislature may not only repeal all Sunday laws, but prescribe some other day of the week for sacred observance, and make it criminal to prosecute any kind of labor, or certain kinds of labor, on that day. Under the decision that a rule applying to all barbers and not to any other class is valid, certain trades could be prohibited and others not. Under the decision that enactments may apply to one part of the State and not another, the Legislature could require the City of New-York to keep the Sabbath on Saturday instead of Sunday, Brooklyn to do likewise on Friday, cities of the second class on Thursday, and so on. It could prohibit the sale of liquor in Troy and give Albany "free rum," while Rochester was required to have a high-license system. It could say that no blacksmith should work on Tuesday and that bakers should shut up shop on Wednesday.

We are not questioning the soundness of Judge Brown's decision, but trying to suggest the abuses to which the legislative power is liable in the hands of narrow-minded, short-sighted, and foolish men. So far as any Constitutional requirement or restriction is concerned, none of the absurdities we have suggested is any more an abuse of power than the law requiring barbers to refrain from accommodating their customers on Sunday, except in New-York City and Saratoga. It is only a question of degree, and the extent of this kind of foolish legislation will only be measured by the folly of the men chosen to legislate. Perhaps when civilization has advanced somewhat further it will cease to be considered necessary or useful to try to promote religious observances of any kind by statute.

THE CHECK UPON NATURALIZATION.

New provisions of the Constitution and laws of this State are having a notable effect upon the making of new citizens by the process of naturalization. The requirement of ninety days of citizenship before one is allowed to vote will cut off the rush for "papers" just before the election and after nominations for office have been made. Persons entitled to naturalization can still take out their papers whenever they have complied with requirements, but as it will not enable them to vote, if this is within three months of the election, there will not be the same inducement as formerly to keep the "mill" going during that period.

Moreover, the new State law will put other and more stringent checks upon the operation of the "naturalization mill." It will have no effect upon the United States District Court, but that has never given ground for complaint on account of frauds or undue haste in making citizens. The only State courts in which applications can now be made are the Supreme Court of the judicial district and the County Court of the county in which the applicants live. The Court of Common Pleas in this city is rated as a County Court, but it will cease to exist after this year.

The rush for naturalization papers which used to precede the ten days before election will not now precede the ninety days before election for other reasons than the lack of campaign excitement and the eagerness of candidates and organizations to secure votes. In the first place, political committees and candidates for office are forbidden to pay any fees or expenses connected with declarations of intention or applications for final papers in the State courts. Besides that, the applicants have to file their petitions fourteen days before the final hearing and give notice thereof to the City or Town Clerk, and to file with their petitions affidavits by citizens, whose names and addresses must be given, testifying to the material facts upon which applications are based, in addition to furnishing the names and addresses of their witnesses at the hearing in court.

In short, naturalization upon fraudulent applications or false testimony is made virtually impossible, it would be so easily discovered and exposed. If the requirements deter ignorant or indifferent foreigners who are entitled to become citizens from making application, no harm will be done. There has been too much hurry in making citizens out of poor material in times past.

In all the hubbub that has been raised over the remarks about Canada and Cuba which Ambassador Eustis did not make for publication in the Paris Figaro, not even a still small voice has been raised to ask whether or not the remarks, if he had made them, would have been true. When that inquiry comes to be made, the answer is moderately likely to be that every word ascribed to the American diplomat might be defended without much difficulty, and that the whole silly row is due to nothing else than a survival of the old idea that diplomacy is synonymous with mendacity, and that, while a Minister can lie as much as he pleases, he is a lost man if, by some strange chance, he tells the truth about any conceivable subject. It is nearly time to get rid of this theory as to the best way to conduct international affairs. The day of owlish secrecy went out when that of telegraphs came in; with it should have gone the habit of making greasy insincerity the only alternative to timorous silence.

It is not creditable to the Republican papers that they should try to make partisan capital of the recent thorough enforcement in the Brooklyn Navy Yard of the merit system applied to the laborers and mechanics. That system was introduced by Secretary Tracy, who not only was a stanch Republican, but had an intimate personal knowledge of the abuses which he undertook to root out. He had been for years one of the active political leaders in Brooklyn, and he had become convinced that using public employment for partisan purposes was equally bad for the service and for the party. The officer who has been selected by Secretary Herbert to see that the merit system is honestly and firmly applied in Brooklyn is one who did precisely the same work at Norfolk, under both a Republican and a Democratic Administration. He is the last man who would be selected by any sane politician for any "funny business" in a navy yard. And the Republican newspapers ought to see that their senseless misrepresentation of Secretary Herbert can have no effect on intelligent public opinion. It tickles the spoils seekers in their own party, whose zeal needs no stimulus, but it disgusts those decent people who have any knowledge of the facts, and leaves the rest of the community indifferent.

Now it is an ex-Congressman who has taken his gun in hand and wickedly shot a hole through an eagle and the laws of this State with the contents of a single cartridge. Simon J. Schermerhorn of Schenectady County is the latest culprit, and he must be held up as a fitting mark for public indignation with the equally guilty Edward Jones of Centreville. Mr. Schermerhorn lives in the village of Rotterdam, and, though both his name and that of his place of residence are Dutch, and therefore give reason to take the civilization of each for granted, yet when he went for a walk through his grove Tuesday evening and saw the bird of freedom perched on a bough, this cruel ex-Congressman could think of nothing better to do than to raise his gun, pull the trigger, and bring the symbol of our liberties and ornament of our silver dollars tumbling to the ground, a heap of rumpled, blood-stained feathers. Here, then, is more work for the Game Protectors and the local magistrates. This slayer of eagles, like the Long Island criminal of the same sort, must be arrested and fined at once. When they discover that it costs money to gratify their barbarian desire for carnage, these victims of atavism may acquire enough self-control to resist the promptings of ancient instincts. Of course, all our ancestors once hunted for a living, and deep down in every one of us there is a darkling something that loves to kill, but it is a bad and cruel something, and the law most properly has little patience with it.

Something queer is always coming from Boston, so queer and so often that occasionally one suspects the Bostonians of having lost the reasoning faculty, the appreciation that a bond exists between cause and effect. The latest instance of this peculiarity is an "argument" put forth by the Boston Woman's Rescue League against the use of bicycles by humanity's gentler half. Thirty per cent. of the unfortunates who come within the field of this organization's work, its managers solemnly assert, have at one period or another of their existence been bicycle riders, and therefore—they really do say "therefore"!—wheeling has a demoralizing effect on women. This is simply nauseating. In the first place, the alleged statistics are obviously and necessarily false, and in the second, however true they might be, and even though the percentage were 99 instead of 30, only strangely distorted minds would dream of drawing from them the conclusion that seems so inevitable to these Boston Leaguers, a conclusion worthy of Nordau or Hartmann, but of no sane or decent person. Infinitely wickeder and more destructive of souls than are pneumatic tires or any other agency whatever is bad logic. Of it almost, perhaps quite, every sin in the world is the direct outcome, and a worse bit of logic, or one that insults more good women, than this from Massachusetts's big village never got into print.

TREASURY STATISTICS DEFENDED

A Republican Analysis of the Statement for June.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

To sustain the allegation that the Treasury statement for June was manipulated by withholding accrued obligations in order to show a surplus for that month and reduce the deficiency for the fiscal year, the expenditures for the first six days of July have been compared with the last six days of June by partisan critics. The deliberate unfairness of this comparison is readily established. Payments on account of interest are heavier in July and January than other months, because interest on the bonds of the Pacific railroads, in addition to the quarterly interest on $560,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, are made in those months. It is well known to all persons who follow Treasury business affairs that payment of interest is made on the first days of the months in which due, and it is equally well known that the bulk of disbursements on account of pensions are made on the first days of each month. During the last six days of June payments on account of interest and pensions aggregated only $805,781, while during the first six days of this month payments for interest alone were $4,813,000, and for pensions, $5,566,000. No one will be bold enough to charge that payments for interest and pensions due last month were designedly withheld, because such obligations could not be withheld without insuring vehement protest from those to whom interest and pensions are due. Thus of the $14,673,000 disbursed during the first six days of July $10,379,000 was on account of pensions and interest on the public debt, which latter sum did not become due until July 1. It is doubtless true that payments which could with propriety and safety be deferred were laid over in order to make a better exhibit for the fiscal year ending June 30, but such postponements have always been made at this period of the year, and men who are in charge of the business affairs of railroad and other corporations, banks and other financial institutions required, to make an annual statement showing their condition, understand the importance, the necessity, and the wisdom of this policy. There is no difference in business when done by the Government and the condition of its Treasury. In the case of an individual, firm, or corporation, such misrepresentation is treated as a statutory offense; in the latter it is an exhibition of moral turpitude that borders closely on crime.

THE NEW NAVAL REGISTER PRINTED

Admiral George Brown Senior Officer of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The semi-annual register of naval officers has appeared. The senior officer of the navy is Admiral George Brown, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The list of Admirals is George Brown, J. G. Walker, F. M. Ramsay, C. C. Carpenter, W. A. Kirkland, and L. A. Beardsley. The three latter are commanding fleets. T. O. Selfridge is at the head of the list of Commodores. Two others—Commodores Norton and Bruce—have the rank of Rear Admiral while commanding the South Atlantic and North Atlantic Stations, respectively.

The senior Captain is A. V. Reed, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The senior Commander is F. A. Cook. The junior Commander is still J. D. Graham, who is under suspension, and must retain his number at the foot of the list of Commanders until his court-martial sentence expires.

The senior Lieutenant of the navy is Fred Singer, who is the Chief Intelligence Officer of the navy. The senior Ensign is Roger Welles, Jr., of the Cincinnati. The senior Medical Officer of the navy continues to be Albert L. Gihon of the Naval Hospital, in this city. The senior Pay Officer is Caspar Schenck, the General Inspector of the Pay Corps. The senior Engineer Officer of the navy continues to be Thomas Williamson.

The Naval Constructor at the head of the list is still T. D. Wilson of the Boston Navy Yard. The second on the list is Philip Hichborn, the Chief Constructor. The senior Civil Engineer continues to be P. C. Asserson, who was transferred this week from the New-York Navy Yard to the Norfolk Navy Yard on account of irregularities in the employment of civilians at Brooklyn.

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

Capt. Cunningham Tells of the Progress That Has Been Made.

E. Le Cornec of Colon, Resident Director of the Panama Canal, accompanied by his Secretary, and Capt. George A. Cunningham, a civil engineer, arrived at this port on the steamship Alliance yesterday. M. Le Cornec attended the performance at one of the roof gardens last night. He will proceed to Chicago.

Capt. Cunningham said he had no connection with the Panama Canal, and consequently could not speak officially as to the progress of the work. Everything, he said, was being made ready for active operations as soon as the dry season begins. This will not be for several months. One dredge, he said, is at Culebra, which is on Pau Bay, near La Boca. The work to be done here is considerable, the estimated quantity of earth to be taken out being 26,000,000 cubic yards.

Twelve miles of the proposed forty-five have been finished, on the Atlantic coast side, and five miles on the Pacific coast side. The work thus far done is in good condition, Capt. Cunningham said.

"La Belle Helene" at Terrace Garden.

Offenbach's charming operetta "La Belle Helene" was sung last evening at Terrace Garden in first-class style by the Conried-Ferenczy company. This organization has done some excellent work, but the performance last night added much to its reputation. As La Belle Helene, Johanna Geera surpassed even the most sanguine wishes of her friends. Throughout the three acts she was continually applauded. In the rôle of Paris, the son of King Priamos, Ferdinand Schütz deservedly drew forth the admiration of the great audience. His voice is now at its best, and he lost none of the opportunity offered him last evening. The hit of the evening, however, belongs properly to Moritz Sternau, who, as Menelaus, King of Sparta, sent the audience into roars of laughter. Emil Sondermann, in the part of Calchas, Grand Vizier of Jupiter, acted in his usually clever way.

"La Belle Helene" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night. It will give way on Monday evening to "Boccaccio," in which Herr Monti and Fräulein Englaender will appear.

A GREAT SOUTHERN COAL TRUST

Formed to Control Contracts and Prices by the Great Operators of Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11.—The coal operators of the Birmingham district, who control seven-eighths of the output south of Richmond, have completed the formation of a combination for the regulation of prices and the maintenance of a uniform system of securing contracts. For several years the companies have been selling coal at ruinous rates, on account of sharp competition in securing contracts, and the railroads have been forced to give very low figures by the necessity the operators were under to force the different lines to bid against one another. The combine has been formed to obviate this.

The organization will be similar in purpose and effect to the Southern Passenger Association, and will have a Commissioner with headquarters at Birmingham, to keep tally on the contracts and prices each company secures. The Tennessee Coal and Iron and Sloss Iron, and Steel Companies and all the other big operators are in the combine, and to-night agents were sent to Atlanta to meet Tennessee and Kentucky operators and get them into the pool. The purpose is to form a gigantic Southern coal trust, embracing all companies south of Richmond.

As a result of the combine, coal has already advanced 25 cents a ton at all mines in the district.

AUCTION AT MARIETTA VILLA

Sale of Furniture and Pictures Owned by the Stevens Estate.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11.—Cottagers again turned out in large numbers to-day for the auction of furniture from Mrs. Paran Stevens's villa. The pictures brought good prices. Mrs. C. R. Robert of New-York was the largest purchaser. Handsome furniture was secured by dealers in antiques at low figures, cottagers apparently not caring to buy.

Lord Gough of the British Embassy returned from Beverley Farms to-day. Harper Pennington returned from New-York. William F. Chrystie of New-York is visiting Frederick Sheldon. Dr. Okie of Boston is the guest of G. M. Hutton.

Among the arrivals to-day were: Dr. A. W. Wilkinson, Miss L. J. Nichols, Frederick Cope Whitehouse, Carl Warwig, R. H. Preston, Mrs. M. B. Newcomb, Miss Newcomb, J. Sheldon Landon, M. McA. Floyd, A. M. Crane, S. Rose, New-York; Mrs. M. T. Pervere, Miss J. M. Alley, S. E. Brown, E. R. Lawson, Boston; J. O. Greene, Cleveland; Mrs. Adah L. Perkins, Chicago; William Hooker Atwood, New-Haven; Elizabeth Weaver, B. F. Weaver, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Scott and family, C. B. Jewell, Miss J. V. Jewell, Washington; Jerome Palmer, Orlando, Fla.; Edward M. Schaeffer, Baltimore; Mrs. Philander Shaw, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. E. Turner, E. T. Turner, Ithaca.

Among the arrivals yesterday were: William F. Burden, returning from New-York; John Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Max Silverman, Mrs. John L. Heaton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. William Dickinson, W. R. Dickinson, F. R. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Smith, Jr., Chicago; Mrs. H. M. Parker, Thomas B. Parker, Joseph X. Rogers, J. W. Lang, Philadelphia; Miss Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, C. C. Ramsey, Pittsburg; Arthur E. Keifer, Detroit; George M. Harmon, New-Haven; J. W. Best, Buffalo; B. W. Clark, Mrs. E. L. Grover, W. D. Goddard, George R. White, Mrs. T. Bradbury, C. and Mrs. C. W. Griffin, Riegelsville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Stevenson, Miss Augusta R. Stevenson, Germantown; Miss M. K. Dent, Baltimore; Peter Taft, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wyman Jones, Englewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hanna and family, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Prindle, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. M. Wellington, Mrs. H. C. Henry, Helen F. Hervey, Vineland, N. J.

Mrs. George Tiffany and Miss Tiffany arrived last night to spend the season with Perry Belmont. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany arrived to visit Mrs. Augustus A. Havemeyer. Major W. Boerum Wetmore of New-York is the guest of Mrs Samuel Wetmore. Charles Dickey and Miss Dickey of Westchester are guests of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey. Col. and Mrs. William Jay are being entertained by Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt. Miss Marie is the guest of Mrs. John J. Wysong.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias J. Herrick of New-York have opened their cottage for the Summer. Mrs. Bax-Ironsides of London is the guest of Mrs. William F. Weld.

Lispenard Stewart has bought Maycroft, the villa on Bellevue Avenue which he is occupying. He will make extensive alterations and improvements next Winter and occupy the estate thereafter as a Summer residence.

Prof. A. Wisner of Paris is to give a course of eight "Conferences in French" at the cottages of Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. William Storrs Wells, and Mrs. John Chatfield Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans closed their villa to-day to sail for Europe.

W. F. Christie, Samuel T. Williams, Frederick Cope Whitehouse, and Parry Tiffany registered at the Casino to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will come here for a part of August.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained twenty ladies at luncheon to-day. The table decorations of roses were very elaborate. Mrs. Judge Gray, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Edward F. Rook, Miss Josephine Johnson, and Mrs. Henry Clews entertained to-night.

J. J. Moore of Springfield, Mass., has rented a Renfrew Park cottage

WOULD NOT PROTECT HIM

U. S. Agent in Cuba, Mr. Woodward Says, Advised Him to Surrender.

FOUND SAFETY ON A BRITISH SHIP

He Is a United States Citizen—The Agent, He Declares, Holds a Commission in the Spanish Army.

F. R. E. Woodward, who recently went to Cuba as correspondent for The New-York Morning Journal, returned yesterday. His misadventures with accredited representatives of the United States Consular Service on that island, if he has reported them correctly, show that this country is not so well represented in Cuba as it should be.

His duties as a correspondent brought him into trouble with the Spanish authorities. He accordingly appealed to the United States Consular Agent at Gibara, one José Homobono Beola. That individual, Mr. Woodward says, is a Spanish merchant and an officer in the Spanish Army. To him Mr. Woodward says he explained his condition, and asked protection, as an American subject, until he got a vessel to New-York, fearing immediate imprisonment. The Consular Agent, according to Mr. Woodward, refused to recognize him as an American citizen. He declined to investigate Mr. Woodward's story by communicating with Santiago de Cuba, where Mr. Woodward stated his papers had been filed with Consul Hyatt, and insultingly declared that all American reporters were hired by the Cubans to write lies. He strongly recommended Mr. Woodward to give himself up to the Spaniards, which would have meant imprisonment.

Mr. Woodward reached this port as a passenger on board the Munson Line steamship Ardandhu. Capt. Walker of that vessel is authority for the statement that while the Ardandhu was at anchor off Gibara, Mr. Woodward, claiming to be an American citizen and a correspondent for a New-York newspaper, came on board his vessel and placed himself under the protection of the British flag. He explained that he had been in the mountains with the rebel army for the purpose of obtaining information in the pursuance of his duty as a newspaper correspondent.

He was twice captured by the Spanish soldiers, but escaped. When he attempted to leave the rebel camp, Gen. Maceo declined to let him go, and ended by having him remain as an officer. After several attempts he finally escaped and made his way to the little town of Banes. There he parted with his horses and took passage in a Spanish steamer for Gibara. On arriving there he made the first pass made to the United States Consul Agent, and then sought the protection of the British flag.

Mr. Woodward yesterday said he could add but little to the story which Capt. Walker had told when the Ardandhu arrived in Quarantine. He is positive that he Consular Agent holds a commission in the Spanish Army.

Concerning the death of Martí, he says that the leader was killed in a charge about thirty miles from Gibara. Martí's party, consisting of about 200 Cubans, were reconnoitering the country and fell in with a force of 2,000 Spaniards who were drawn up alongside of a small river, with an unpronounceable name. The Cuban videttes were falling back when Martí ordered a charge.

Martí was in actual command of the party, although another officer was the military commander. He was mounted on a large gray stallion which he goaded furiously until it broke into a gallop, carrying Martí down upon the Spaniards, who were formed in a hollow square, breaking down the ranks and plunging in every direction, goaded and pierced by bayonets. Martí was dragged from his saddle and shot.

Mr. Woodward was not present, but was connected with the force from which Martí's band was detached. He said there was no question of Martí's death. Woodward left New-York last April.

NOT PRESIDENT, BUT DELEGATE.

Palma, Mr. Guerra Says, Will Represent Cuban Hopes in This Country.

Señor Thomas Estrada Palma, according to Benjamin J. Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Revolutionary party, was not elected a President for the Cuban Republic, at the convention in this city last Wednesday, but simply as a delegate or representative of the Cubans in the Americas and Mexico.

"It is absurd," said Mr. Guerra to a reporter yesterday, "to say, as so many publications have stated, that Mr. Palma was elected President of the Cuban Republic. How could we, in the United States, elect a President for the Cubans?

"Mr. Palma," he explained, "is a lawyer, a statesman, and a soldier, of broad views, who has been closely identified for many years with the cause of Cuban independence. He is known and esteemed by leading men in the United States, Spain, and Central America.

"For this reason he has been chosen, not President of the Republic, but as the representative of the revolutionary party in the United States and Mexico in a civil capacity.

"Owing to his special ability for this position, his high character, and skill as a diplomat, we expect him to secure for struggling Cuba a recognition of belligerent rights by the Government of the United States."

Mr. Guerra expressed himself as being confident that this recognition would be brought about, as Mr. Palma was a man who was generally successful in his undertakings.

"Who is likely to be elected President of the Republic of Cuba?" was asked.

"It is impossible to tell that now," was the reply, "but the Presidential possibilities, I should say, were Bartolome Masso, Salvador de Cesneros, and Rafael Perturondo."

The report that Manuel Sanguilly, "Marquis of Santa Cicedo," who lives in Brooklyn, had been declared the home President of the Cuban Republic, Mr. Guerra characterized as an absurdity.

"We shall be overburdened with Presidents," he said, "if the newspapers continue electing them."

WILL KILL CAPTURED REBELS.

Martinez Campos Issues an Order to That Effect.

KEY WEST, July 11.—Late advices to this city from Havana state that a battle was fought near Manzanillo July 3 between 500 fresh Spanish troops, commanded by Major Sanchez, and 200 insurgents, commanded by Rabi, in which the Spanish troops were completely routed. The insurgents captured fifty Spaniards.

In the battle fought between Amador Guerra and Bocres, the Cuban leader was killed, being the only one lost by the insurgents.

The Spanish troops were almost annihilated, only two officers and six soldiers escaping.

The report is confirmed that Martinez Campos has issued orders that all rebels captured shall be shot immediately. The insurgents, when they make prisoners, simply take away their arms and ammunition and send them back to the Spanish lines.

Maximo Gomez has issued a manifesto to the farmers and owners of Cuban plantations, saying:

"From this date all are prohibited from sending products to towns occupied by the enemy. Owners of sugar plantations are warned to stop all work.

"The plantations of those ignoring this order will be destroyed. Those parties who go against this order, show that their sympathies are with the Spanish authorities, and will be considered as traitors, and, if captured, will be treated as such."

TAMPA, Fla., July 11.—The Mascotte brought this evening Ricardo Trujillo y Almas, who took an active part in the last revolution, being Chief of Staff Maximo Gomez. He reports many bands going to the insurgents from Colon, in the provinces of Matanzas. It is rumored that he is the bearer of important messages.

Campos has moved from Plascho to Tunas de Jas. Gomez marched as far as the dividing line between Port au Principe and Remedio Provinces, and then fell back to a point near Puerto Principe, where he has fortified his forces. The clash between the Spanish and insurgent forces has been averted for the present by this movement, so far as the two leading armies are concerned. A decisive battle is expected at no distant day.

The election of Palma to succeed the martyred Martí gives universal satisfaction among the patriots on the island.

The Cuban leaders believe the Spanish Government intends to make an aggressive warfare from this on.

YELLOW FEVER IS EPIDEMIC.

Death Rate Increasing in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Marine Hospital Service has received a full report from its representative in Cuba, Dr. Caminera.

In the City of Puerto Principe there are about five deaths daily from yellow fever. The military hospitals are crowded with cases, the disease being prevalent in the most malignant form. The province is the scene of much of the fighting.

At Santiago de Cuba for the week ending June 29, the deaths numbered twenty-eight. The death rate has increased rapidly.

The United States Consul at Puerto Rico reports that yellow fever is epidemic there.

NO MISSIONARIES INJURED.

Anti-Christian Riots in China Result in Loss of Property Only.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The State Department has received from Mr. Denby, the United States Minister at Pekin, particulars of the recent anti-Christian riots at Ching Tu, the capital of the Province of Sezhuan. The Catholic mission buildings and those of the China Inland and Canadian missions were destroyed. No foreigner was injured except the Catholic Bishop, and he not seriously.

Mr. Denby says he knows of but one American who is at Ching Tu. His name is Virgil C. Hart, and he is with the Canadian mission.

Mr. Denby says: "Strong measures have been taken by the Government of China to prevent the spread of this riotous spirit to the Yang Tze towns. Ching Tu is situated on the River Min. Its population is supposed to approach a million. It has great wealth and political importance, and as far back as the time of Marco Polo was noted for its beauty. It is the home of a Viceroy.

"The breaking out of a riot in such a city thoroughly indicates that the effect of the recent war has not been felt in the interior of China."

The Tsung Li Yamen, or Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, has ordered that the Viceroy of Canton pay to the American Presbyterian mission at Yung Kong, in Kwang-Tung, the sum of $630 for losses sustained by a riot.

PAK YONG HYO A TRAITOR.

Condemned by the King to Ten Years' Exile.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Additional details concerning the fall of Pak Yong Hyo, Corean Minister of the Interior and practical dictator of that country, have been received at the State Department from Mr. Sill, the United States Minister at Seoul.

Mr. Sill says that Pak, who is the King's nephew, was accused of treason, and the trial resulted in a verdict of guilty of conspiracy. He was pronounced a traitor, and the case was referred to his Majesty the King for judgment. The minimum legal punishment for Pak's offense is banishment for life, but the King exercised his clemency and cut it down to ten years. The imperial judgment was delivered May 13. That evening Pak was taken out of Seoul to an island near Chemulpo, where he will pass the period of exile. Five "common men," also implicated in the conspiracy, were hanged the same night. There was no excitement over these troubles.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch to The Globe from Yokohama says that in consequence of the crisis in Corea, Count Inonye, the Japanese Minister to Corea, who is absent from his post, will return to that country immediately.

The Queen's party in Corea, which is intensely hostile to the Japanese, is again in the ascendency.

NO AMERICANS IN FORMOSA.

Reason Why Admiral Carpenter Sent no Warship There.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Herbert to-day received a report from Admiral Carpenter, Commander in Chief of the Asiatic station on the flagship Baltimore, dated at Kobe, Japan, June 15, explaining to the satisfaction of the Navy Department why no American ships have been kept in the neighborhood of Formosa during the troubles there.

"The occupation of Formosa by the Japanese," writes the Admiral, "was but little interfered with by the declaration of independence by the inhabitants of that island. A few desultory skirmishes have taken place, but with no actual resistance of any moment.

"Minister Denby, when informing the Commander in Chief of the declared independence of Formosa, submitted the propriety of sending vessels thither. As the result of a telegram inquiring about American interests on the island, Mr. Denby withdrew his suggestion. Commander Craig, while at Tamsui, made an exhaustive report in regard to the conditions in Formosa. There are no American citizens there resident, not even a missionary."

Naval officers agree that Admiral Carpenter has upheld the dignity of the American flag throughout his career in the East, and has effectually shown his ability to successfully conduct the delicate mission assigned to him of commanding the largest American fleet ever assembled in foreign waters during a war in which the United States occupied the delicate position of close friendliness to both combatants.

THE SPURIOUS EUSTIS INTERVIEW

No Intimation that Spain Is Offended Over the Matter.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It was declared authoritatively at the State Department to-day that no intimation had been received from Señor Dupuy de Lome or otherwise that Spain is displeased with the alleged utterances about Cuban affairs of Mr. Eustis, the Ambassador to France, in the Figaro interview which Mr. Eustis has repudiated. Nothing official or otherwise has been received about the matter at the State Department.

M. Vignaud, who, according to the Figaro's statement, made himself the intermediary of procuring an interview for the Figaro representative, has been in Paris either as First or Second Secretary of Legation ever since he was appointed in 1875 by Grant. He has retained his place because of his efficiency and his thorough knowledge of the French language. He, like the Ambassador, is a native of Louisiana.

BOSTON, July 11.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, who registered at the Vendome to-day, with his wife and two children, denied the truth of a story from Washington that he had come to Massachusetts to confer with Secretary of State Olney at Falmouth regarding the discredited Figaro interview.

"There is no reason why I should see Mr. Olney," said Señor Dupuy de Lome. "There is no matter pending between us. Mr. Eustis denied this Figaro fake both in The London Times and the Paris Temps, and there is nothing more to be said about it."

Deputies to Fight a Duel.

LONDON, July 11.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris stating that in consequence of high words exchanged in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, M. Arnaud Denoix, a Republican Deputy, challenged Serault Rickard, Socialist, to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted. Pistols were chosen as the weapons to be used. The meeting will take place Friday.

Deaths by Cholera in Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Marine Hospital Service is informed that during the week ending June 15, six cases and five deaths by cholera are reported from Osaka and Hiogo, Japan. During the same period no cases were reported from either Yokohama or Nagasaki, where sporadic cases had previously been found.

Fire Destroys 350 Houses.

BERLIN, July 11.—A disastrous conflagration occurred to-day at Bretterode, a village in Hesse Nassau. Three hundred and fifty houses were destroyed, and ten of the villagers were killed while seeking to rescue their valuables. Two thousand persons are homeless.

Italian National Holiday.

ROME, July 11.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day by a large majority approved a motion that Sept. 20, the anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, be made a national holiday.

RICHMOND TO THE FRONT

Her Business Men Pledged to Work for Sound Money.

HONEST DOLLARS WHAT THEY WANT

Action of the Chamber of Commerce in Response to a Communication from New-York—The Press Must Help.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—The Committee on Banks and Currency of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, having had under consideration a communication from the Committee on Sound-Money Legislation of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, reported to-night in favor of sound money.

In the report, which was adopted, the committee said:

"We deem it to the interest of every business man and every citizen to insist that the dollar of the United States shall be the equivalent in value of a gold dollar now and forever."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce:

That the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond heartily approves and commends the vigorous and wise action of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and we pledge to it our cordial co-operation and the exercise of all our influence in carrying on the campaign in behalf of sound money and in maintaining the present standard of value in this country.

That the Chamber of Commerce urgently recommends the formation of what shall be termed "Sound-Money Clubs" in every ward of this city, and asks the press of this city to urge upon the people to stand by and in favor of sound money.

This action of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond will have a good effect throughout the South.

THE ABSURDITY OF BIMETALLISM.

Letter from Secretary Morton's Office to a Philadelphia Silver Man.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton has wound up his correspondence with Edward Stein, a dimetallist, the subject of which has been the silver question. Mr. Morton's determination not to continue the epistolary discussion was made known to Mr. Stein in a letter from Private Secretary Nordhouse, which evidently had been dictated by Mr. Morton. The letter follows:

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the Secretary of Agriculture to respectfully decline for him, on the ground of lack of time, any further correspondence with you upon the silver question.

It is quite evident to his mind that you believe that an international convention can declare and maintain the proportion that 2 and 2 are 6 instead of 4.

He thinks that you are perfectly sincere in believing that legislation can remedy all ills which humanity is heir to.

He has no doubt that legislation will, if it can, make equal by statute these things which nature made unequal, and for which mankind makes unequal demand.

If legislation can create 50 cents of value in a silver dollar weighing 412½ grains, it can with equal facility create 100 cents of value in a piece of pasteboard. If legislation can create any value, it can create all value.

If it can make the promise to pay a dollar equal to the dollar itself, it can make a meal ticket as nutritious as a meal, a milk ticket as nourishing as milk, and an individual or Government check, behind which there is and is to be metallic or other money, as good as gold.

The Secretary desires me to express for the profound researches which you have evidently made in the history of currency and finance, his most zealous admiration.

Mr. Stern has written a long answer to Secretary Morton's letter, but it contains nothing of interest.

FOR LIBELING BARON FAVA

Caesar Celso Moreno Indicted by the Washington Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Grand Jury to-day brought in an indictment for criminal libel against Caesar Celso Moreno, a well-known Italian. Moreno is charged with having published in The Colored American of this city, a weekly paper run by colored men, a libelous article in reference to Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador. The libel complained of was printed on March 17 last, and the Grand Jury has had the case under consideration for some days.

Caesar Celso Moreno, who came into notoriety some years ago by having appointed by King Kalakaua Prime Minister of Hawaii, a position which he held only twenty-four hours, resigning in response to the unanimous protest of the representatives of foreign Governments in Honolulu, has since that time resided in Washington, and has for years pursued the Italian Ambassador through the press with charges of almost every kind of misconduct. The particular offense alleged against him in the indictment found is that after the appointment by Baron Fava, with the consent of Secretary Carlisle, of an agent to warn and advise Italian immigrants arriving at Ellis Island, N. Y., and to protect them against the padrone system, Moreno, "being a person of evil and wicked mind, and of a most malicious disposition," caused to be published the following libel:

In order to continue to control the Italian padroni and slaves, to continue to receive the lion's share of the profits, to continue to bind the American police, to continue to mislead the United States Commissioners of Immigration at Ellis Island, and to continue to keep in ignorance the American people and Government on the nefarious traffic in human flesh, viz.: the traffic in Italian slaves of both sexes and of all ages, "Don Basilio" Fava, the Ambassador of the King of Italy, has appointed the self-styled Professor, Count Oldini, a veteran accomplice of the said padroni, and a go-between for Ambassador Fava, the Italian Consuls, and the padroni all over this country, as the chief of the bureau for the protection of the Italian immigrants.

The Italian Ministers Corti, Blanc, Fava, and Consuls Deluca, Raffo, Riva, in New-York; Gaili, in Philadelphia; Manassero and Scintli and Squitli, in Chicago, and Lombertenghi, in San Francisco, have received millions of money from the Italian padroni as their share of the spoils derived from this traffic of Italian slaves, or, better said, of human flesh. But they have outraged and dishonored Italy, America, and humanity.

A bench warrant was issued for the arrest of Moreno, and was placed in the hands of a Deputy Marshal for service.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS

Lintner—Hinsdale.

Miss Grace Webster Hinsdale, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Hinsdale of Brooklyn, was married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Pilgrims, in Henry Street, Brooklyn, to George Albert Lintner of Minneapolis. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs officiated.

Over 1,000 invitations were issued, and despite the lateness of the season the attendance was large. The bride's only attendant was Miss Mary Campbell Lintner of Albany, a sister of the bridegroom. The best man was J. Henry Johnson of Albany. There were no ushers.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Dr. Guy Hinsdale of Philadelphia, was attired in a gown of heavy white silk trimmed with Honiton lace. Her veil was fastened with a spray of orange blossoms. The maid of honor's gown was of white mousseline de soie, with trimmings in nile green.

The bride's maternal grandmother was a sister of Daniel Webster, and her grandfather was Prof. Charles B. Hadden of Dartmouth College.

The bridegroom is the Superintendent of the International Electrical Works of Minneapolis. After spending the Summer at Lake Minnetonka, Mr. and Mrs. Lintner will make their home in Minneapolis.

McCollom—Bingham.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—Miss Estelle Bingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bingham, and Edward Davidson McCollom, Superintendent of Schools of West Orange, were married last evening, at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. L. R. Dyott of the Methodist Protestant Church performed the ceremony. Miss Cora Bingham, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the best man was Charles Robinson of Orange. Merrill Smith of Montclair and William Grogan of Newark were ushers.

Ex-Congressman Magner Serves Notice.

Ex-Congressman Magner has had notice served on the Kings County Board of Supervisors and upon the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen that he will apply July 24 to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the two bodies to reapportion the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts. He says these wards were arranged so that Republican Assemblymen will be elected.

MAY BE KILLORAN AND ALLEN

TWO MEN ANSWERING TO THEIR DESCRIPTIONS ARRESTED.

Post Office Inspectors Go to Hartford to See If They Are the Alleged Stamp Thieves.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Chief Inspector Edgarton of the Post Office Department, accompanied by Inspector Holden, started for Hartford, Conn., to-day in response to a telegram stating that two men answering the descriptions of Killoran and Allen, who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail,

Harry Russell.
The Way He Looked When Arrested.

New-York, had been arrested at that place. Chief Edgarton and Inspector Holden were mainly instrumental in bringing about the arrest of the notorious band of robbers to which Killoran, Allen, and Russell belonged.

The Post Office Department has offered rewards of $1,000 each for the recapture and return to the custody of the United States Marshal in this city of Killoran, Russell, and Allen, who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail soon after their arrest for robbing the Hoboken Post Office of postage stamps worth over $6,000.

When the men were arrested their descriptions were accurately taken as follows:

"Joe" Killoran, alias "Joe" Howard, is an Englishman; age, fifty-six years; height, 5 feet

Joseph Killoran.
His Appearance Before He Cut Off His Whiskers.

9½ inches; weight, 160 pounds; build, medium; complexion, fair; eyes, blue-gray; hair, dark-brown; beard, light, mixed with gray; letter "P" and round dot on right forearm, three dots on left forearm, partly burned out; slightly pockmarked; dot between thumb and first finger of right hand.

Harry Russell, alias Harry Murphy, alias Harry Vosburg, is an American; age, thirty-two years; married; stout build; height, 5 feet 5¾ inches; weight, 160 pounds; hair, blonde; eyes, light-blue; features, regular; complexion, florid; light sandy mustache; two spots of ink on inside of left forearm; bald head.

Charles Allen, alias Charles Robinson, is an American; age, forty-one years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; complexion, fresh; eyes, blue; hair, light-brown; beard, light-brown; freckles on shoulders, back, and arms; scar on right knee.

While they were confined in Ludlow Street Jail they had their faces shaved by a barber, in order to so disguise themselves as to mislead detectives and others who were brought to this city to identify them in connection with the many crimes that they were charged with committing.

Charles Allen.
As He Looked When Locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

The changes in their appearance that were thus made may still continue, as it is thought they will not at once allow their beards to grow, knowing that their photographs are in the hands of secret service and other officers all over the country.

THEY TRY TO SHIFT THE BLAME

Ex-Warden Raabe and Others Examined by the Federal Grand Jury.

The Federal Grand Jury continued its investigation yesterday into the flight from Ludlow Street Jail of Killoran, Russell, and Allen, who were arrested for robbing the Hoboken Post Office of postage stamps worth over $6,000.

Among the witnesses who appeared before the jury were Under Sheriff Sherman, who is now Acting Warden of the jail; Deputy Warden McCabe, ex-Warden Raabe, and ex-Keepers Schoen and Schneer.

In his statement, Raabe blamed Schoen and Schneer for the escape of the prisoners, while Schneer blames Schoen for leaving him alone with the three desperate prisoners on the morning they left the prison.

Schoen told his story to the Grand Jurors first, and after he had concluded his narrative Schneer was taken into the Grand Jury room. His examination had not been concluded when the Grand Jury adjourned until this morning.

Funeral of Mrs. John Daniell.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 11.—Mrs. Adaline A. Daniell, wife of John Daniell, the head of the dry goods firm of John Daniell & Sons, in New-York, was buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock. A large number of relatives, sympathizing friends, and a delegation of twenty-five of the heads of departments in Mr. Daniell's store were present.

Mrs. Daniell died Monday afternoon of paralysis. She was seventy years old. There were many beautiful floral tokens, one of them being from the employes of the dry goods house. The interment was made in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Mrs. Daniell leaves two daughters and two sons—Mrs. S. J. Montgomery and Miss Adaline Daniell and John Daniell, Jr., and George J. Daniell.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

DOVER, July 11.—SS Greece, (Br.,) Capt. Heeley, from New-York June 26 for London, passed here to-day.

BROW HEAD, July 11.—SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York July 4 for Liverpool, passed here to-day.

Latest Arrival.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, from Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

"PULLS" WILL NOT AVAIL

President Roosevelt Defines the Police Board's Position.

NO FAVOR IN ENFORCING LAWS

Policemen to be Promoted for Merit Only — No Dark Motive in the War Upon the Sunday Saloons.

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board defined the attitude of himself and colleagues on the excise and other police questions at a meeting of Good Government Club G, last evening. Commissioner Parker emphasized President Roosevelt's utterances.

The meeting was held in the club rooms at 758 Eighth Avenue. The rooms were so crowded that many persons were obliged to stand. The two Police Commissioners were introduced by President Francis Skinner of the club.

President Roosevelt said:

The chief trouble with me since joining the ranks of the laboring classes is that there are not forty-eight hours in a day.

I wanted a chance to meet you and render to you an account of our stewardship, for I feel that we are simply trustees into whose hands you have put the enforcement of the laws of this city. And we are not frightened by those who say to us: "Don't enforce such and such a law. Such and such a law-breaker has influence. If you let up on him you will conciliate a vote."

We can best come up to what you demand from us if we enforce the law without fear or favor, and strive to act with decency and show that the reign of the "pull" is past, so far as the Police Department is concerned.

There are two or three cardinal principles in the creed which we have adopted since we entered upon our duties:

First—As Police Commissioners we propose to act, not as Republicans or Democrats, Protectionists or Freetraders, but simply as custodians of the law in the interests of all decent citizens. And we have ignored every question except the question of enforcing the law and standing by the men who have acted rightly.

The other day we recognized a policeman who had been on the force only two months and who did his duty. A noted fellow-citizen, the Hon. Michael Callahan, had a big saloon. He was a big man. We could not touch him, it was said, for he had a "pull." But we did touch him. This policeman arrested him and took him to the police station, and on the way Callahan's compatriots knocked the policeman down and stamped on him. And some of them got arrested, too.

The next morning we saw arrayed in court, against one another, the simple policeman, without a "pull," and the big man, the local politician, who had brought to court with him one Congressman, one State Senator, and one Alderman—a sample of each kind—and others, whose word supplanted the law twelve months ago in this city. Twelve months ago there would have been no doubt of the issue of this case. The policeman would have been rebuked, and would have learned that we had in this city an aristocracy that could not be touched. And there is no doubt now, except that now it is dead certain to go the other way.

It will help every man on the force when he disregards the "pull" and stands up for his duty as he sees it.

We have to make certain promotions. Under the old methods, the least objectionable way was through the "ward boss" and "ward heeler"; the most objectionable way was by purchase outright.

The last three promotions were made without a knowledge on my part of the men's politics or religion, and I do not care what they are. One rescued a woman from drowning, and on looking up his record we found he had saved twenty-five lives, without receiving recognition from his superiors. But Congress twice recognized his services. We promoted him on probation. If he has no executive ability, no amount of heroism will keep him there; if he has, he will stick.

The second man ran down two burglars one day, and the next week he jumped into the railroad tunnel and captured another. We've put him up. He will keep his position on his merits, because we think it the decent thing to do.

The third was a patrolman who killed a man in self-defense. A laborer ran amuck with a knife and tried to murder his "boss," a contractor, and then he turned upon the policeman, who had to shoot him. The contractor sent the policeman $100 for saving his life, but the policeman returned it, and asked the contractor to send it to the widow of the man he killed.

We have established the rule in the force that corrupt or inefficient men, no matter what friends they have or what influence, must go. On the other hand, he who shows himself to be efficient and capable of those higher deeds which are grouped as heroism, is going to receive the recognition his merits demand. And we feel sure that in this way we can bring the force up to the highest standard and make it an object of rightful pride to the whole city.

The one thing more corrupting and debasing than anything else is the political "pull."

President Roosevelt said, in speaking of the enforcement of the excise law:

I have been greatly amused at the people who attribute to me a dark and sinister design in enforcing the excise law. I had only one principle—the principle of equity, of treating all alike and justly.

The belief that the Police Board is the Congress and Supreme Court combined and can pass any law is erroneous. All we can do is to enforce the law as we find it, and we have never enforced only against the men without a "pull." Under the late Board of Police the average Sunday excise arrests were greater in number than last Sunday. There was not a single number of arrests last Sunday. The men arrested under the old rule were the men without a "pull," offenders who were too poor and weak to have influence with Congressmen, Senators, and Aldermen. The latter were the real aristocrats above the law.

With us, the men arrested are precisely the men who did have the "pull," the men who own six and eight saloons, and who were glad to have the law enforced against them, because this was for that gave them trade. These men are now put on a level with the others, and are made equal with their compeers, and are taught that there is one law for rich and poor alike.

There is no more arrant nonsense than the talk that it is to the interest of the laboring men that the law can be violated by favor men. When a law is not enforced, who goes to the wall? The rich man? No, the poor man. Where competition reigns, the man who is benefited is the man with money and power, and who is willing to use both for his corrupt interests.

I receive about 150 letters a day criticising my policy. The entire semi-criminal class disapproves of what we are doing. Here is a letter I like:

President Roosevelt then read a letter from Dr. Samuel J. Carter of 74 Market Street, and created uproarious laughter. Part of it was as follows:

Your enforcement of the excise law is a direct blow at my business. What is going to become of my infantile practice if the poor mother is not allowed to fill up with beer on Sunday? As far as cholera infantum infants are concerned, it will be limited to bottle-fed infants.

Why, Sir, I have known a mother full of the poor man's beer nurse her twin babies and give them both convulsions within half an hour. That meant two visits, two fees.

Then there are the parents themselves, who stay at home in the filthy tenement-house atmosphere and keep their children busy running the poor man's friend—the growler. Think of the amount of nervous prostration, gastritis, Bright's disease, cirrhosis of the liver, heart disease, and other infirmities brought on by these practices, and you will appreciate my interest in this matter, and why I protest against any Reform business which takes the bread and butter out of my mouth.

Then there are the surgical cases, due entirely to the excessive use of the poor man's Sunday beer, the broken heads and limbs, cut faces, and black eyes, all of which mean money in my pocket. Then there are the certificates for malaria, gastritis, cholera morbus, &c., which are given to prevent the head of the family—the bread and beer winner—from losing his job. All these mean ready cash.

My relative, the druggist, and my dear friend the undertaker, like myself, are also complaining, and for good cause. You may not believe me, Sir, but it is a fact that there is more sickness and death caused by the use of spirituous and malt liquors in the City of New-York than by all other causes put together.

After reading this letter, President Roosevelt said:

I say to those who threaten us with revenge, we are not frightened. We are not nervous for the future, for we don't care a snap of our fingers for it. We were not put in office to benefit any political organization, but to enforce a respect for the rudiments of the Ten Commandments. I should feel badly to see our efforts fail, but it would make me sad to see our administration succeed by throwing over our principles.

In the long run I am sure the mass of decent citizens will insist that the laws be administered with honesty and fairness, and in the only way to secure justice to all.

Commissioner Parker's remarks were on a similar line.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for President Roosevelt.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Thompsonville, Mich., July 11.—The town of Willin, four miles north of this place, burned to-day. The Sullivan Lumber Company's mill, 2,000,000 feet of lumber, and about thirty houses were destroyed, twenty persons have been brought here. Some of them are in a serious condition from injuries. No lives have been lost so far as known.

Norwalk, July 11.—The cottages on Bell Island occupied by Mr. Cleveland of Woodville, Daniel Burtis of New-Canaan, John Tod of Bethel, the Rev. Mr. James of New-York, Mr. Ambler of Bethel, Mr. Ayres of New-York, Mr. Weeks of New-York, and the Rev. Mr. Wood of New-York burned. Loss, $20,000; partly insured.

Clayton, N. Y., July 11.—The old part of the Hubbard House burned to-night, and the new part was much damaged. The loss is $75,000. Paul Potter and wife of New-York lost jewelry and clothing valued at $2,000.

Albuquerque, New-Mexico, July 11.—Part of the town of Williams, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad burned to-day. The loss is ovre $50,000.

Canton, Ohio, July 11.—The Canton stoneware plant burned. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $20,000.

WILLIAM HENRY BICYCLE THIEF?

A Brooklyn Wheelman Certain a Machine Found in the Alleged Murderer's Room Is His.

When Charles W. Henry, the Brooklyn miser, was found murdered in his house, 35 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, on June 13 the police discovered two bicycles in William S. Henry's room. These wheels were supposed to belong to the "bad son," who is now in jail awaiting an examination on the charge of having murdered his father.

A bicycle was stolen last September and another last April from the storeroom of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, in Hanson Place near South Portland Avenue, less than two blocks from the Henry residence. The loss of these wheels was reported to the police of the Sixth Avenue Precinct. One of the wheels was a Columbia, and the other a Cleveland. The former was owned by Waldo E. Fuller, and the latter by D. Peyton Bevans.

While a number of members were at the Brooklyn Bicycle Club last Monday evening the Henry murder was discussed, and the fact that there were two bicycles in the house was also mentioned.

"Why couldn't these two wheels be the ones stolen from our club?" said J. F. Borland.

"Oh, I guess not," chimed in one of the members.

"Well, and, again, they might be our wheels," said Mr. Borland.

The members of the club determined to investigate the matter. They learned that two wheels had been turned over to Walter Henry. They called on him, and he allowed them to look at the wheels at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The wheels were found in racks in William Henry's room in the murdered miser's house. They looked like new machines.

"My wheel was a Cleveland," said Bevans, "but I forget the number; but there was a patch on the inner tube of the rear wheel tire."

Walter Henry took out the tube, and sure enough there was the patch Mr. Bevans had described.

The other wheel was not a Columbia. It was a Remington, but the name plate had been torn off.

"My brother," said Walter Henry, "had been riding a Columbia wheel a short time before my father was murdered, but he sold the wheel. It was a Columbia wheel—of that I am certain."

"Well, I'd like to find the man who bought that wheel," said Mr. Fuller. "I feel certain that it was my wheel."

Mr. Bevans will find from the dealer of whom he purchased his wheel what its number was. He says that if the police and counsel for William S. Henry will give him permission he will call at the jail and try to find out how William came to possession of the two bicycles, and, if they were not stolen, from whom he purchased them.

GOTT COULD DO AS HE PLEASED

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald Tells the Answer Made to His Complaints by the Charity Commissioner.

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, State Commissioner in Lunacy, was a witness yesterday before the Assembly Committee that is investigating the Brooklyn Charities Department, under the administration of Col. B. Frank Gott.

The doctor testified that he officially inspected the asylum in Flatbush in the Fall of 1889, and the beginning of 1890, and had paid special attention to everything that came before him. In response to the question, "How did you find the institution when you inspected it?" Dr. Macdonald answered:

"Very bad; the standard generally was very low. The food supplies were bad and insufficient, as to quality, quantity, and variety, and the buildings were more or less dilapidated from lack of repairs, and plumbing was very defective. The heating, too, was very insufficient, and the patients, especially the women, were very thinly clad. I personally called the attention of the Commissioners to the condition of the building. They declined to accede to our requests—Mr. Gott especially, who said that the law gave them the right to do as they pleased."

Further questioning brought out the statement from Dr. Macdonald that when a doctor reported to the Commissioners as to offenses, he was frequently laid off under investigation.

The Lunacy Commission, said Dr. Macdonald had made recommendations regarding repairs, but these the Charities Commissioners did not carry out. Medical attendants, he said, were appointed through favoritism.

Dr. Macdonald was asked regarding the killing of Dr. Lloyd by an insane patient, and also the killing of a woman by another patient, and he said that these killings were due to lack of discipline, as well as to a lack of proper facilities. Dr. Macdonald did not hold the doctors in the asylum responsible for the casualties, but he did think the Commissioners were to blame for not maintaining proper discipline.

The investigation will be continued in the Brooklyn City Court room in the County Court House Monday evening.

MR. JEROLOMAN CHANGES HIS MIND

Obstacles in the Way of Calling a Board of Aldermen Meeting.

Acting Mayor Jeroloman exercised the privilege of changing his mind yesterday. Mr. Jeroloman explained early in the day that there had been so much of a demand on the part of standholders for permits that he had concluded to call a special session of the Board of Aldermen for next Tuesday. Shortly afterward he said he would at once issue the call. Later he said he would not issue it at once. Afterward he said he would think the matter over and might call such a meeting for Wednesday.

The changes in the Acting Mayor's mind were caused by the presentation of the fact that the calling of this special meeting might have the effect of making laws out of the resolutions granting the franchises for several miles of streets in the annexed district to the People's Traction Company, and the franchise establishing a new ferry from the foot of West Twenty-third Street to the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City. These resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen and left unacted on by the Mayor when he went away. If no special meeting is called the Mayor could act on these resolutions after his return. The Aldermen are in recess until Aug. 6. Mr. Jeroloman can act on the resolutions himself next Wednesday, when the ten-day limit will have expired. If the Aldermen should meet Tuesday the resolutions will become laws without any signatures.

Clerk Ten Eyck of the Common Council is investigating the charge that some one is obtaining money from the sale of application blanks for permits. He is satisfied no clerks in his office are to blame.

Alix Not in Form.

LACROSSE, Wis., July 11.—Fully 8,000 people turned out this afternoon to see Alix go her mile. They went with great expectations and returned disappointed. The trotting queen had everything in the way of weather, track, and driver to favor her, but she g

COLLINS LAW AGAIN IN COURTS

BARBER HAVNOR ARGUES THAT IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Same Points Raised Before Justice Stover That Were Passed on by Justice Brown.

The question of the constitutionality of the Collins shaving law, requiring all barbers' shops in this city to close at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, was the subject of an argument before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in an application by Henry J. Havnor, the proprietor of the Alpine barber shop, Broadway and Thirty-third Street, for an injunction restraining the Police Commissioners from interfering with his business Sunday afternoons.

The law forbids barbers from shaving their customers on Sunday, except in the cities of New-York and Saratoga, in which cities the shops are allowed to remain oper until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision Wednesday, in Brooklyn, declaring that the law is constitutional, and does not fall within the prohibition of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Albert I. S re, counsel for Havnor, argued before Justice Stover that the law is unconstitutional, because it is class legislation. This point was argued before Justice Brown. Mr. Sire said the law was unconst tutional because it discriminated against barbers in some parts of the State, closing all shops Sunday, except those in New-York and Saratoga.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling argued that no injunction could be granted restraining the police from making arrests under an act passed by the Legislature.

Just ce Stover will render a decision in a few days.

AN ANXIOUS TAX COLLECTOR.

J. G. Freeman Seeks Judicial Aid in Disposing of William's Bridge Funds.

The question of the legality of the recent annexation by act of Legislature of the village of William's Bridge to the City of New-York was raised yesterday before Justice Stover in the Supreme Court, Chambers, in a suit for the disposition of $3,312 of the village funds in the hands of John G. Freeman, the Collector of Taxes of the village.

The suit was brought by Freeman, who is anxious to have the Court decide what disposition he should make of it, in order to relieve him and his sureties, Arthur J. Mace, Louis Bodenberger, and John W. Francke, from liability.

The motion before the court was made upon an order to show cause why Collector Freeman should not be permitted to bring into court the money, to be held by the court to await the determination of the action to settle what disposition should be made of it. Under the act of the Legislature annexing William's Bridge, the City of New-York became entitled to all moneys in the hands of Collector Freeman, unless the act is declared unconstitutional. A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court in Westchester County for the purpose of testing the validity of the act, and pending the determination of that a temporary injunction has been granted by Justice Dykman restraining any interference with the officers or the records of the village of William's Bridge.

The officers of the village of William's Bridge claim the money and have threatened to bring suit against him and his bondsmen unless he pays it over to them immediately, and the City of New-York also claims the right to possession of the funds in the hands of the tax collector of the late William's Bridge. Collector Freeman says that he cannot pay the money over to the Treasurer of the village of William's Bridge for the reason that he has no idea where that official is.

The authorities of the village of William's Bridge want to compel him to turn over all his books and papers to them, so that his accounts can be passed upon, and after this is done then all the records will be turned over to the authorities of this city.

Decision was reserved.

ALBERT S. MOORE SENTENCED.

Sent to State Prison for Five and a Half Years for Forgery.

Albert S. Moore, the former Treasurer of the East River Silk Company, who had placed on the market forged notes to the amount of over $70,000, and who pleaded guilty to several indictments for forgery, was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday for sentence.

In passing sentence, the Recorder said:

Your friends have petitioned me for clemency. I do not think that your case is one that deserves much sympathy. There are nine indictments against you for forgery in the second degree. An insane desire to speculate is advanced in mitigation of your offense.

It is a peculiar form of insanity which prompts a man to steal his neighbor's goods. I have less consideration for a man of your standing than the ordinary burglars and other criminals who are arraigned here daily. Upon your pleading to these indictments I could send you to prison for ninety years.

Taking into consideration the petitions of your friends for clemency I shall sentence you on one of the indictments. On one I could give you a period of ten years. But I will not. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined for the term of five and a half years in the State prison.

Sentence on the other indictments was suspended.

NO SHOWCASES ON SIDEWALKS.

Judge McAdam Decides that the Streets Must Not Be Obstructed.

A decision was rendered by Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday sustaining the action of Public Works Commissioner Brookfield in removing incumbrances from the streets and sidewalks.

The suit in which the decision was rendered was brought by Mrs. Johanna Simis, who keeps a hat store at Fulton and Church Streets. She obtained a temporary injunction restraining Commissioner Brookfield and William Henkel, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, from removing or interfering with an awning over her store windows, and the showcases on the sidewalk, in front of the store. The building has been occupied by Mrs. Simis for nearly a quarter of a century, during all of which time the awning has been in place, and it was contended by the plaintiff that the structure complied with the law in every respect.

Judge McAdam decided that no permit was shown for the awning, nor would one be of any avail.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Hamilton Odell, as referee, has filed with the Supreme Court his report passing upon the accounts of Receiver Hugh J. Grant of the St. Nicholas Bank for the period from Dec. 26, 1894, to June 26, 1895. The referee finds the accounts of ex-Mayor Grant for this period to be correct. They show a cash balance in his hands at the termination of this accounting of $274,022. There is a balance of assets in the hands of the receiver also of the face value of $609,389. The commissions which the receiver is entitled to upon this accounting amount to about $6,000.

—Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the suit of Aaron Kahn, a lawyer, who sought to establish a last will, which he asserted had been made in his favor by Michael Reiner, an aged miser, to the exclusion of his relatives. Costs were allowed to the defendant. Justice Beekman dismissed some of the testimony as "improbable and bearing the mark of invention." He holds that the will was not executed by Reiner.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Matter of Cromwell Avenue.

Class VI.—2—Millie vs. Gardner.

Class VII.—3—Hass vs. Swick. 4—Matter of Dick.

Class VIII.—5—Donithitt vs. Weston. 6—Rosenquest vs. Canary. 7—Ridley vs. Hanna. 8—Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Quackenbush. 9—Barron vs. Pollock. 10—Elsing vs. Wooley. 11—Matter of Simon. 12—MacRae vs. Graham. 13—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Graham. 14—Matter of Standard Car Coupling Company. 15—Cohen vs. Pierman. 16—Matter of Beckwith. 17—Noble vs. Fortmeyer. 18—Beck & Pauli Lithographing Company vs. Schulte. 19—Terhune vs. Mills. 20—Alden vs. Rothschild. 21—Tracy vs. Tracy-Irwin Company. 22—Piza vs. Butler. 23—Matter of Kitchen & Co. 24—Matter of St. John's Cemetery. 25—Lovell vs. Nafew. 26—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 27—Detroit Savings Bank vs. Parsons. 28—People vs. Golden. 29—Ravene vs. Rogers. 30—Kaprann vs. Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

5—Neuffer vs. Neuffer. 6—Hecht vs. Hecht.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

1002—Jack vs. Jack. 1012—Casper vs. Casper.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John A. Monahan, Ann Fanning, Leander Stone, and Frances Phillips.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lauterbach for the People.

1—Marie Barberi. 2—Lawrence Lyons. 3—Henry Johnson. 4—Lawrence Gilroy. 5—Edgar Shoemaker.

Pleadings.—1—Charles Husch. 2—Charles Johnson and John Dolan. 3—William Francis. 4—John Harrington. 5—Bartoz Ersl. 6—Abraham Ratsky. 7—John Bliss. 8—Meyer Wagner. 9—Cormie Tunsala. 10—Harris Lipschitz. 11—Henry Harris. 12—Ferdinand Swarz. 13—Robert Trubenbach. 14—Edgar Shoemaker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine, Jr., for the People.

1—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 2—Joseph Culbert and Albert W. Brandes. 3—John Saunders. 4—William Jones. 5—John Jovine. 6—Ransom W. Botsford. 7—John Hannon. 8—Annie Shuvach. 9—Alfonso Pagano. 10—Ernest Rodt and Barbara Stadler. 11—Lee Get.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey—Charles Donohue, People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank—William G. Choate, Morris vs. Sturges—Franklin Bien, People, &c., vs. Wall Street Bank—Charles Donohue, Matter of Mahon—R. M. S. Putnam, Hendricks vs. Knowles—Thomas F. Donnelly, Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. White—Elliot Danforth, Jacobson vs. Lynch—E. D. O'Brien.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Burchell vs. Burchell—Charles N. Morgan, Matter of Emslie & Lober—James Robert Torrance. Barbig vs. Barbig—Charles N. Morgan.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Elisha Robinson vs. Heim Belting Company—F. A. Coles.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Lewis C. Cobleus vs. Thomas O'Connor—Philip J. Britt. Harry W. Barkley vs. Edwin E. Simpson—L. A. Wray.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Lieut. Col. John W. French, from Major, Fourteenth Infantry, to Twenty-third Infantry, vice Henton, deceased; Major Charles P. Robe, from Captain Twenty-fifth Infantry, to Fourteenth Infantry, vice French, promoted; Capt. John H. H. Peshine, from First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry to Thirteenth Infantry, Company C, vice Waterbury, retired; Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, from First Lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry, to Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company C, vice Robe, promoted; First Lieutenant Peter C. Harris, from Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, to Thirteenth Infantry, Company I, vice Fletcher, retired; First Lieutenant Munroe McFarland, from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, to Thirteenth Infantry, Company H, vice Peshine, promoted; First Lieutenant William T. Wilder, from Second Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, to Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company B, vice Glenn, promoted; Additional Second Lieutenant Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry, Company K, vice Harris, promoted; Additional Second Lieutenant Anton Springer, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, Company I, vice McFarland, promoted; Additional Second Lieutenant Frank B. Watson, Nineteenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Company G, vice Wilder, promoted.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, one month; Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, Twentieth Infantry, sixteen days' extension; Col. Horace Jewett, Twenty-first Infantry, ten days; Lieut. W. M. Tufukanuk, First Artillery, one month; Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, Twenty-first Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, First Artillery, fifteen days; Col. Henry C. Merriam, Seventh Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, Seventeenth Infantry, three months; Capt. Mott Hooten, Twenty-second Infantry, seven days.

—Court-Martial at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Detail: Capt. Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. William P. Kendall, Medical Department; Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. Ulysses G. McAlexander, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry; Lieut. Leroy S. Upton, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, Twenty-first Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Jackson Barracks, La. Detail: Capt. Frank W. Hess, Third Artillery; Capt. James A. Powell, Medical Department; Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry; Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, Third Artillery; Lieut. John P. Hains, Third Artillery; Lieut. George H. McManus, Third Artillery; Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, Third Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Changes in the stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers: Lieut. Charles S. Riche, relieved from duty under Col. Orlando M. Poe, will report at Willet's Point, N. Y., for duty; Lieut. Eugene Van C. Lucas, relieved from duty under Major William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, will report at Willet's Point, N. Y., for duty.

—Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, Department Commander, will proceed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, accompanied by Major George S. Wilson, Adjutant General and Acting Inspector General of the Department, who is directed to perform certain inspection duty at that point.

—Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery, Inspector of Artillery of the Department, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty connected with artillery practice.

—Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Nineteenth Infantry, will report at Fort Wayne, Mich., July 20, for appointment as Regimental Quartermaster.

—Transfers in the Ninth Infantry: Capt. Alfred Morton, from Company C to Company K; Capt. Jesse M. Lee, from Company K to Company C.

—Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, Second Artillery, will report at Fort Warren, Mass., for duty with Battery B, Second Artillery.

Navy.

—Ensign N. P. Coleman has been detached from the Essex and ordered home and granted three months' leave.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 11, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, warmer, light southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in northern and western portions, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, variable winds. ALABAMA, showers, warmer in northwestern portion, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, showers, warmer, variable winds. LOUISIANA, showers, warmer in extreme northeast portion, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, warmer in northwest portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, showers, variable winds. TENNESSEE, showers in western, fair in eastern portion, variable winds. KENTUCKY, fair, variable winds. ILLINOIS, fair, light southerly winds. WISCONSIN and MICHIGAN, fair, warmer. WESTERN VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. OHIO, fair, warmer in northern portion, southerly winds. INDIANA, fair, light southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer, southerly winds. WISCONSIN and IOWA, fair, light southerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by showers in extreme southern portion, warmer, light southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in extreme northwest portion, light variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, light southerly winds. NEBRASKA, partly cloudy, warmer in extreme southwest portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. KANSAS, partly cloudy, variable winds. COLORADO, fair and warmer Friday, preceded by showers in the early morning, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds, becoming southerly.

The pressure has diminished in all districts. There has been a decided increase in heat in the lake regions, and a more moderate rise in temperature throughout the central valleys and the northwest. It is slightly colder on the immediate coast. A few light showers are reported in the Middle Atlantic States, and showers have occurred in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: During the last twelve hours—Oklahoma, 1.08; Pueblo, 1.18. During the last twenty-four hours: Arkansas—Pine Bluff, 2.10; Texarkana, 1.60. Texas—Paris, 2.80; Sherman, 2.70. Mississippi—Brookhaven, 1.60; Hazelhurst, 1.80. Louisiana—Amite City, 1.80. Showery conditions will probably continue in the Lower Mississippi Valley and West Gulf States, and are indicated for the upper lake regions, and fair weather for other districts. Higher temperature is indicated for the middle and north Atlantic coast districts and the lake regions, and no decided change in other districts.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

To-day, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 30 Cents.
Only Direct Route to Brighton Beach Race Track.

Leave foot Whitehall St., hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:40 P. M. Last boat train from Coney Island, 10:30; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes. Quickest route to the SURF, CONCERTS, (round trip ticket to Brighton, including stage or elevated road, 35 cents.)

Round Trip Reduced to 30c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NATIONAL L. A. W. MEET.
GRAND EXCURSION
under the auspices of the
MERCURY WHEEL CLUB
to ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
by Steamer SANDY HOOK
and C. R. R. of N. J. Special Train
SATURDAY, JULY 13.
Steamer leaves Annex Dock, L. I. City, at 8 A. M.
Str. leaves Jewell's Wharf, B'klyn, at 8:30 A. M.
Steamer leaves foot Rector St., N. Y., 9 A. M.
Returning, leave Asbury Park at 8 P. M.
TICKETS for ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of the Clerk of the Common Council, Room 8, City Hall, New-York City,
New-York, July 5, 1895.

Pursuant to directions given to me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council July 2d, 1895, and approved by the Mayor July 5, 1895, viz.:

Resolved, That the City, Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1895, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the consent of the said Common Council to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the railroad referred to in the said company's petition shall be first considered, and that public notice be given by the Clerk of the board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of Section 92 of the railroad law as amended; such advertising to be at the expense of the petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be considered as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The petition of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company respectfully shows to your honorable body:

1. Your petitioner is a street surface railroad corporation organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York on the 28th day of May, 1894, and operates the railroad lines in the City of New-York on Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Amsterdam, Columbus Avenues, West Street, and on numerous cross-town lines, notably Chambers, Duane, Spring, Prince, Houston, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Fifty-ninth Streets, and is the owner of and operates the existing cable railroad on Broadway below Fifteenth Street, and the railroads and routes which were leased by the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, the Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company.

It is the owner also of the railroad upon Lexington Avenue, in the City of New-York, between Twenty-seventh Street and the Harlem River, and extensions or branches thereof through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, across the Harlem River and Morningside Park, and leases a connection thereof with the Broadway cable line in Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

2. Your petitioner hereby makes application for the consent of the Common Council to the construction, maintenance, and operation of a street surface railroad for public use, in the City of New-York, upon and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways; that is to say:

Commencing at the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, and there intersecting or joining your petitioner's existing railroad upon the said street and Avenue; running thence northerly in or upon Manhattan Avenue to the junction of said avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue, running thence northerly in or upon St. Nicholas Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thence westerly along One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Boulevard; thence northerly in or upon the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue to the junction thereof with Fort George Avenue.

Also from the junction of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly and northwesterly over Washington's Bridge Road or Broadway to and across the new bridge over the Ship Canal; thence northerly through, upon, or along King's Bridge Road or Broadway, from the said new bridge over the Ship Canal to and across the bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek at Broadway, in or upon Broadway to the northerly line of the City of New-York.

Also from the junction of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly in or upon the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly in or upon One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Amsterdam Avenue, there intersecting or joining your petitioner's existing railroad upon Amsterdam Avenue.

Also from the junction of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, running thence easterly in or upon One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Harlem River.

Such railroad to be constructed with double tracks, through, upon, and along each of the streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways above mentioned, together with such connections, switches, turnouts, crossovers, turntables, sidings, and suitable stands as shall be necessary for the convenient working of the road and for the accommodation of the cars which may be run over the same.

Such railroad below One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to be operated by cable power or an underground electric current, or by any motive power which is now or may hereafter be lawfully used or employed on such road, excluding, however, horse or animal power, locomotive steam power, and the trolley system of electric traction, and above One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to be operated by the overhead trolley system of electric traction.

Dated New-York, June 29, 1895.

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, by H. H. Vreeland, President.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk Common Council.

Excursions.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Bonting, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:45, 4:30, 5:15 P. M. No. 5 th St., Brklyn, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M.; 12:05, 1:40, 2:50, 3:50, 5:00 P. M. Fast 8:30 St., 8:30, 10:00, 10:40, 11:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10:45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 1 only; 3:15 & 5:30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS 6:08 or 8:30 P. M. This will give passengers time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 9 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Silvia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gursie, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Harald, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 up to July *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July *10 at 6:30 PM. (Correspondence for New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 5, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.
24TH SEASON.
By the SS. Belgic from San Francisco, Aug. 24, the first party of this season will leave for Grand Tour
ROUND THE WORLD
visiting, in a leisurely manner, the chief places and objects of interest in Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe, etc.
Illustrated programme free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 26th St.
Furnessia, July 13, 10AM | Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A M
Anchoria, July 27, 10 AM | Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM
Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, July 17, 1 PM | Britannic, Aug. 14, noon
Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM | Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 AM
Germanic, July 31, 2 PM | Germanic, Aug. 28, noon
Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, July 13.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., July 13, 7 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot.....Sat., July 20, 4 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, July 13, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, July 20, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 30 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Aug. 5; Oct. 14; Jan. 6.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Aug. 26; Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 16; Dec. 9; Mch. 2.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Aug. 16. MIOWERA, Sept. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only,

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE. Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE
HOTEL REGISTER'S
GREAT
SUMMER EDITION,
out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe. HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY,
7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the first cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on July 13. Second cruise on Aug. 7. Fourteen-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

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PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 20.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Reception and toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other North-shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

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HOTEL BRESLIN.
NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER.
Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of **H. H. KING,** of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA.
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ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

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West End Hotel and Cottages.
NOW OPEN.
For information, &c., address
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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Very favorable rates during June.
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HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL ALBION.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteen season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $15 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

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CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than vicinity 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front, forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.
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Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

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Among America's most charming Resorts, the NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., and the HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Westminster Park, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. Great family hotels, modern and first-class; charges moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet and terms.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,060 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing, livery, orchestra, &c.
CHAS. ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
A charming Summer resort. Now open. Horace M. Clark, Manager; also proprietor Madison Av. Hotel, 58th St., New-York, closed during the Summer for extensive improvements.

MONONOTTO INN, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
7 miles seaward. Now open. Address
G. L. HOPPES.

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PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.
NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices.
D. J. SPRAGUE.

Long Island.

HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.
John Lellmann, Prop. **Wm. Bassett,** Man.
SOUTHOLD, L. I.
Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—KIRBY HOUSE,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms, $3 per day and upward; $15 to $28 per week.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
BATH BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages
(By the Sea)
Now open. Alterations completed. Have purchased New-Utrecht Club property, over two acres of fine lawns, which will be added to hotel grounds, making it the finest without exception of any seaside resort. Billiards, bowling alleys, tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing. Restaurant and café all connected with hotel. Cuisine a specialty. Moderate terms for first-class accommodations. JOSEPH L. LOWRY, Proprietor.

MANHANSET
HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator, suites with baths, healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL NOW OPEN.
For terms and circulars address
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

Trains leave Long Island City for Long Beach week days at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6:05 P. M.; 34th St. Ferry 15 minutes earlier. For Sunday trains see Time Table.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

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Location a bluff, commanding extensive views of Sound and surrounding country; absolutely healthful; perfect bathing facilities; 26 miles, boat or rail. Information also at 74 West 35th St. E. A. DAILEY, 14th season.

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Hotel Kaaterskill.
4 HOURS FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
via N. Y. Central and Otis Elevating Railway, by trains leaving N. Y. 9:40 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. KAATERSKILL FLYER Saturdays 1:40 P. M.
Also via West Shore Railway and Stony Clove Route, from West 42d St., N. Y., at 11 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and on Saturdays 1:15 P. M.
Excursion tickets from New-York to Kaaterskill, good from Friday until Monday night, $6.25, via WEST SHORE ROUTE.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL CO.,
KAATERSKILL P. O., GREENE CO., N. Y.

NEW GRAND HOTEL,
Western Catskill Mountains,
NOW OPEN. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY.
Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to hotel grounds. ELEVATION 2,500 FEET. FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. For rates, &c., address J. & S. J. CORNELL, Summit Mountain P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

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In the heart of the Catskills; elevation 1,500 feet; accommodations for 200 guests; table supplied from 150-acre farm; magnificent views; fruit trees and pine groves surrounding house; grounds for games; orchestra plays every evening; telegraph office in hotel; 1½ miles from railway station. J. C. RIDER'S SONS, Palenville.

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New, elegantly furnished; cuisine of the finest; first-class accommodations for 125; fruit, vegetables, &c., from own farm. Circulars on application. J. H. BARTLEY & CO., Palenville, N. Y.

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Elevation, 1,936 feet; accommodations for 60; ample parlors, piazzas, lawn; bath; circular. SAMUEL E. RUSK, Haines Falls, N. Y.

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain Home, Windham, N. Y.

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ADJOINING CONGRESS SPRING PARK
WHITE WAITERS LATE DINNERS
CHARMING SOCIETY
$4 A DAY AND UPWARD. NOW OPEN.
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Illustrated booklet free, ask for it.

POPULAR PRICES.
Congress Hall.
Season opens June 26th.
ACCOMMODATES 1,000 GUESTS.
400 rooms, with board, at $3.00 per day.
200 rooms, with board, at $3.50 and $4.00 per day.
First-class in every respect.
H. S. CLEMENT, CLEMENT & COX,
Manager. Owners & Proprietors.

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"Hotel Champlain"
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. station in grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager,
P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. Office: Lincoln National Bank, 42d Street.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Leland House and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25.
Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
GEO. CECIL, Prop.,
Adirondack, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

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Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, **EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M.,and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, **JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, **STREETER & DENNISON,** SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S.,8:33A.M.,6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM.6:25AM.and, viaChateaugay,11:05AM

DEL MONTE, Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y.S.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar.6:40 PM, 6:25, 11.05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, **T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.**—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, **BALDWIN & FRENCH.**—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar.7:10PM,7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, **RAY BROOK, N. Y.** Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, **CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.**—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, **D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.**—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, **N.Y.**—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, **CHILDWOLD PARK,NY—WM.F. INGOLD.**—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, **BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.**—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, **CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P.M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 A. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE CHATEAUGAY,
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Magnificent location; modern house. All outdoor sports. No hay fever. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

Lake George.

Kattskill House, Lake George, N. Y. For terms address A. P. Scoville, own. & prop., Kattskill Bay, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 20. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,
Glen Summit, Pa.
2,000 feet elevation; on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; mountain air; spring water; all modern improvements; 5 hours from New-York City; long-distance telephone; driving, boating, and fishing. Circulars, &c., at Metropolitan B'd'g, Room 9, N. Y. City. W. H. CROSBY, Manager.

PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms, address
JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES
Opens June 15. One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains; every attraction. Write for circular and rates.
E. E. PIERCE, Prop., Salisbury, Vt.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE,
Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore, $10 to $15 a week. Special rates for families. IRVING WOOD, Proprietor.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
Bomoseen House, Castleton, Vt. Accommodates 150. Send for circulars. W. C. Mound, Proprietor.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, CASTLETON, VT.
Prospect House. HORACE B. ELLIS, Manager.

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Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid or do general housework; good personal references. Call, for three days, 479 9th Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and mind a child; best of reference; no objection to country. 354 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; good city reference. B. G., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By French woman; first-class cook; thoroughly competent and reliable; best city references; city or country. Marie, 118 West 31st St., basement.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; can get up dinner parties; stylish and substantial cooking; city or country; best city reference. Mary, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman; first-class cook; soups, meats, entrees, pastry, creams, and preserving; best references; private family. C. M., Advertisement Agency, 554 Third Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant North of Ireland woman; flat preferred; does not object to short distance in country; city reference. 333 West 40th St.

COOK.—Fully competent; where good family cooking is required; takes entire charge; city or county; city reference. A. S., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Present employer desires a situation for first-class cook, who can be recommended in every way. Can be seen July 12 at 70 East 55th St.

COOK.—Protestant; good cook and baker; entrees, soups, creams, and ices; good reference. 2 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; city or country; good reference. 113 West 15th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook; understands her business in all its branches; best reference. 200 East 21st St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; can make good butter; good references. 250 West 30th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman; first-class cook; make good butter; good reference. 543 South Market St., Newark, N. J.

COOK.—In a small private family. 356 East 123d St., present employer's.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in all branches; tailor-made suits, street costumes, and wraps; quick, neat, stylish; city or country; terms moderate; reference. D., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent, refined German person; would go to the country as dressmaker and seamstress, or to Europe, being useful otherwise. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; would go to the country for the Summer, or to Europe, to be useful otherwise. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Would go as seamstress in private family in the country, and do other light work. H., Box 8, 1,503 3d Av.

DRESSMAKING.—Mme. Mainville, 169 West Twenty-third Street; ladies' material made up at moderate prices and short notice.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; is a good sewer, and thoroughly understands management of children; best references. L. N., 873 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl to do housework in private family; city reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young woman, Protestant, as general housekeeper in small family; two years' reference. 200 East 21st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid, speaking German and English, who thoroughly understands hairdressing, dressmaking, packing, and traveling; has excellent references. Mlle., care of Dumay, 224 West 35th St.

MAID or NURSE.—By an American woman; would be willing to travel; good references. 86 Park Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; first-class on fine clothes; willing to assist with other work; city or country; good reference. 535 West 51st St., ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress; by day or month; no objection to boarding house; city or country; city reference. 320 East 26th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 234 West 30th St., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS or LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERmaid.—Best city reference. Clark, 224 East 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; three years' references; country preferred. 851 7th Av., five bells.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; best city reference. 334 East 36th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced and reliable infant's nurse; can take full charge; understands all bottle feedings; excellent reference; city or country. 224 East 57th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. Personal, 346 East 54th St.

NURSE.—Especial for infant on bottle; good seamstress; exceedingly good personal city reference. M. L., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young girl to mind children or assist with any other kind of work; best city reference. 444 West 56th St., Sweeney's bell.

Waitresses

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID, or CHAMBERmaid.—First-class; in or out of city; private family; good references. H. J., 309 East 39th St., front flat.

WAITRESS.—Present employer desires a situation for first-class waitress. Can be seen July 12 at 70 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE and ELECTRIC TREATMENT.—By competent operators. 109 West 40th St. Mrs. Gelhaar.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; good personal reference. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class butler; can be highly recommended by present and former employers; present employer can be seen. Butler, 584 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By young man in private family; don't object to country; first-class in his duties; willing and obliging; best reference from last place. J. C., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young English Protestant butler; is apt, quick; good valet for young or elderly gents; best city personal references; goes to any part. G., 109 East 24th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; city references; last employer will personally recommend him. J., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or second man; good city references. P. Gray, 15 North Washington Square.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent man; understands care and management of gentleman's establishment; good appearance; good city driver; first-class personal references. Coachman, care of Dr. Giffin, M. R. C. V. S., 217 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman highly recommends competent, temperate, respectful, stylish, trustworthy coachman; my service eight years. W. B. Thom, 16 Washington Place, or Union League Club.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands throughly the care and management of private stable; good appearance; willing, sober, and reliable; six years' first-class reference. M. S., 124 West 54th St., stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—English; married; one child; height 5 feet 6 in.; weight, 155 pounds; stylish driver and rider; city or country; last employer can be seen. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; has care for cow and roads; first-class references from last employer. N., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; good appearance; experienced driver; sober, reliable; six years' first-class reference. M. S., 124 West 54th St.; stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—First-class; strictly temperate; understands everything connected with gentleman's private place; will be found willing and obliging. K., 204 East 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By a sober young man with first-class reference; permanent position; with or without groom; out of town preferred. Coachman, 460 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—English; 27; married; one child; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 155 pounds; city or country; last employer can be seen. G. L. C., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; 29; single; light weight; by a thorough competent man; has lived in some of the leading families in London; highest references. G. T., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; good appearance; experienced driver; sober, reliable; six years' first-class reference. M. S., Stable 124 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; willing, temperate, industrious, economical, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; over eleven years' first-class city references; sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—27; English; married; one child; city or country; A1 references; last employer can be seen. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly competent; single; 28; excellent references. O. F., care Martin & Martins, 235 5th Av.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Knee-Deep in June.
By James Whitcomb Riley.
(Recited at the Chicago Typothetae Franklin Banquet by W. H. French.)

I.

Tell you what I like the best—
'Long about knee-deep in June,
'Bout the time strawberries melts
On the vine—some afternoon
Like to jes' git out and rest,
And not work at nothin' else:

II.

Orchard's where I'd rather be—
Needn't fence it in fer me;
Jes' the whole sky overhead,
And the whole airth underneath—
Sort o' so's a man kin breathe
Like he ort, and kindo' has
Elbow room to keerlessly
Sprawl out len'thways on the grass
Where the shadders thick and soft
As the kivvers on the bed
Mother fixes in the loft
Allus when they's company;

III.

Jes' a sorto' lazin' there—
S' lazy, 'at you peek and peer
Through the wavin' leaves above,
Like a feller 'at's in love
And don't know it, ner don't keer:
Ever'thing you hear and see
Got some sort o' interest—
Maybe find a bluebird's nest
Tucker up there conveenently
Fer the boys 'at's apt to be
Up some other apple tree;
Watch the swallers skootin' past
'Bout as peert as you could ast;
Er the Bobwhite raise and whiz
Where some other's whistle is.

IV.

Ketch a shadder down below,
And look up to find the crow;
Er a hawk away up there,
'Pearantly froze in the air:
Hear the old hen squawk and squat
Over every chick she's got,
Suddent like; and she knows where
That air hawk is, well as you;
You jest bet yer life she do;
Eyes a-glitterin' like glass,
Waitin' till he makes a pass;

V.

Pee-Wees singin', to express
My opinion's second-class,
Yit you'll hear 'em more or less;
Sapsucks gittin' down to biz,
Weedin' out the lonesomeness;
Mr. Bluejay, full o' sass,
In them baseball clothes o' his,
Sportin' 'round the orchard jes'
Like he owned the premises!
Sun out in the field can sizz,
But flat on yer back, I guess,
In the shade's where glory is!
That's jes' what I'd like to do
Stiddy for a year or two!

VI.

Plague! ef they ain't somethin' in
Work 'at kindo' goes ag'in
My convictions!—'long about
Here in June 'especially!—
Under some old apple tree,
Jes, a-restin' through and through,
I could git along without
Nothin' else at all to do
Only jes' a-wishin' you
Was a-gettin' there like me,
And June was eternity!

VII.

Lay out there and try to see
Jes' how lazy you kin be!—
Tumble 'round and souse your head
In the clover bloom, er pull
Yer straw hat acrost yer eyes,
And peek through it at the skies.
Thinkin' of old chums 'at's dead,
Maybe, smilin' back at you
In betwixt the beautiful
Clouds o' gold and white and blue!
Month a man can rallly love—
June, you know, I'm talkin' of!

VIII.

March ain't never nothin' new!—
April's altogether too
Brash for me; and May—I jes'
'Bominate its promises—
Little hints o' sunshine and
Green around the timber land—
A few blossoms, and a few
Chipbirds, and a sprout or too—
Drap asleep, and it turns in
'Fore daylight and snows agin!—
But when June comes—clear my throat
With wild honey!—Rench my hair
In the dew!—and hold my coat!
Whoop out loud! and throw my hat!—
June wants me, and I'm to spare!
Spread them shadders anywhere,
I'll git down and waller there
And obleeged to you at that!

Kindly Mentioned.

From The Chicago Record.

Country Editor—Hello, where have you been for this 'coon's age?

Subscriber—Got fired from Plantagenet's and have been humping myself to get something to do.

Country Editor—How did you succeed?

Subscriber—Oh, I got a sort of a job in Blank City; hard work, though.

Next Issue of The Banner—John Shorts has resigned from Plantagenet's hardware store to accept a more lucrative situation in Blank City. Success to you, John.

The Accommodating Jockey.

From Judge.

Ikey (who has been asked by Mr. Smith to ride the horse up and down to show it off)—Say, meester, are you puying or selling?

Situations Wanted—Males.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables; care lawns, fruit, forest, ornamentnl trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; planting and improving grounds; references. Gardener, Box 49, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

MANAGER or HEAD GARDENER.—On private place; eight years in last place; best reference. A. M., 35 Cortlandt St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Single; height 5 feet 3 inches; thoroughly competent in all details; total abstainer; three years' reference from last employer. D. S., 155 East 29th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—English, indoor manservant; just arrived, June 22; age, 30; neat appearance; good English references; understands valeting and traveling; country preferred. J. E., 28 East 28th St.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEMAN.—Lady going traveling wishes place for her general houseman; thoroughly understands his business; can drive and do gardening; good city reference; can be highly recommended. Call, for two days, 8 East 69th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—Must be competent; have city references. Call, this morning, at 10:30, at 7 West 35th St.

Proposals.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., JULY 10, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of forage and straw as may be required in Department of the East, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1895, will be received here, and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New-Orleans, La.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, Fla., and St. Francis Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., eastern time, Friday, August 9, 1895, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for —— at ——." C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., June 15, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1895, for furnishing fuel, building materials, tools, hardware supplies, paints, oils, forage, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Lists of supplies needed, with full instructions, &c., can be had on application to Colonel J. M. WHITTEMORE, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASST. QR. MR., FORT Hamilton, N. Y., July 10th, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, August 9th, 1895, and then opened, for construction at that post of a forage storehouse according to plans and specifications to be seen here. Full information can be obtained on application to ALBERT TODD, 1st Lt., 1st Art., A. A. Q. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Furnished Rooms.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

46 WEST 127th ST.—Cool, clean furnished rooms with or without breakfast to desirable persons.

Surrogate Notices.

RANNEY, HENRY D.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Olive Lucinda Ranney, Stephen E. Ranney, Nellie Kate Reed, Emma G. Clark, Stella E. Leach, Stella E. Buckingham, George H. Buckingham, Henry M. Bottum, Anna Bertha Bottum, Maude R. Fillet, Darwin E. Ranney, Henry Winter, Fanny Lewis, James Gray, Ambrose L. Ranney, George H. Bottum, Ambrose A. Ranney, Addie Marie Johnson, Henrietta H. Ranney, Jennie V. Bunnell, Martha C. Fisk, Mary A. Buckingham, Alfred R. Leach, Fanny L. Norris, Frederick M. Ranney, Edward N. Ranney, Elizab

MR. HILL SAYS "AGITATE"

The Senator's Advice to the Friends of a Liberal Excise Law.

REPUBLICANS WILL NOT AID THEM

An Extra Session of the Legislature Would Be in Vain — Letters to T. M. Roche and Benjamin Hoffman.

Theodore M. Roche, President of the Young Men's Democratic Union, and Benjamin Hoffman, recently wrote to Senator David B. Hill asking him for his opinion as to the advisability of the friends of a more liberal excise law in this city uniting in a call for an extra session of the Legislature to consider the question.

Senator Hill sent letters to both gentlemen from Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J., yesterday. He is opposed to an effort to secure an extra session, believing it would prove futile, and he urges movements to create a strong sentiment in favor of electing Democrats to the Legislature pledged to more liberal laws.

In his letter to Mr. Roche he says:

Normandie-by-the-Sea, July 11, 1895.

Theodore M. Roche, President Young Men's Democratic Union, New-York:

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date, directed to Albany, has finally reached me here, and I hasten to reply.

You ask me for my opinion as to the propriety of the friends of a more liberal excise law requesting the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of enacting such legislation.

Permit me to say in reply that I should certainly favor such a suggestion if I believed that it would result in any practical relief. I realize the arbitrary, harsh and technical manner in which the law is now being enforced by the busybody and notoriety-seeking Police Commissioners at present in office, and appreciate the annoyances and hardships which the people must suffer under such a narrow and strained construction as the Commissioners are invoking at this time, but I fail to discover any effectual remedy other than the appeal to the Governor and the present Legislature.

In the first place, it is evident that Gov. Morton would not grant the application; and, in the second place, if granted, the present Legislature would not afford relief. The Republican leaders urging a legislative session seem to overlook the fact that the Puritans "are in the saddle" now, both in Albany and New-York City.

Gov. Morton was born in Vermont, and apparently inherits the illiberal tendencies and predilections of his native State. The question which characterize the rabid Republicans of that State. An Executive who approved and the Legislature which enacted this very year a law requiring teachers in our schools to specially instruct children of the alleged injurious effects of alcoholic drinks, and did so in the face of the protest of the intelligent and broad-minded educational sentiment of the State in order to gratify the whims of a few misguided temperance cranks and fanatics, votes as they desire to secure, cannot be relied upon to enact a more liberal excise law, and it is folly to expect it.

We shall probably next year have a law requiring special instruction as to the bad result of the use of corsets and bicycles and the playing of football.

In my judgment, the present "reform" Legislature, if convened, would be more likely, if it dared, to enact the old blue laws of Connecticut or make fresh excise laws more oppressive than to modify its existing restrictions. Relief can only be anticipated through the action of a Democratic Legislature, to be chosen next Fall, with a Democratic majority sufficient to pass a liberal measure over the Governor's veto. Two or three majority will not do. That is the only practical method of procedure, and any one who advises to the contrary deceives the people.

The history of excise legislation in this State shows the utter impracticability of any Republican excise law. In 1857, which was a strict, narrow, and Puritanical act, all the efforts to modify and liberalize its provisions, some of which have been successful, have met with violent Republican opposition, and have always been supported by the Democracy.

Whatever improvements have been made in that act, whatever unnecessary restrictions have been removed, and whatever liberal provisions have been secured in the present law are indebted to the Democratic Party therefor.

The Republican leaders in our State are now busily engaged in attempting to stem the tide of public opinion against their party upon this excise question, by loudly asserting that the Sunday provisions of the present excise law were enacted by a Democratic Legislature. That is true in one sense, but not true in another. The Democratic Legislature of 1892, it is true, revised and codified the then existing excise laws and liberalized many provisions and made many important changes, but it did not change, nor disturb the Sunday provisions of the old Republican act of 1857. Those were permitted to remain just as the Republicans had enacted them, the Democrats not approving of them, but because the Democratic majorities in the Legislatures of 1892 and 1893 were not sufficiently large to enable the party to make such a radical change.

The public will recall the fact that during those years the Democrats in the Senate had but 17 votes—only just enough to pass a bill—and a single defection was sufficient to defeat a measure. Not have the people forgotten that the effort in those years to modify those unjust Republican restrictions met with a concerted howl of denunciation from the whole Republican press and with the opposition of nearly every Republican Assemblyman.

The responsibility for the existing Sunday provisions is upon the Republicans, who enacted them, and they cannot escape from it or evade it. They will refuse to change them in the future as they have in the past. They have always denied home rule to New-York City and they will not now grant it in excise matters any more than in anything else.

The remedy of the people of New-York City is plain. It is to secure a united Democratic delegation to the next Legislature, pledged to genuine home rule in excise matters, and thus help insure a two-thirds majority, by which a liberal excise bill can be passed over the veto of the Republican Governor.

In the meantime, instead of a vain effort to convene the present corrupt Legislature, which has already forfeited public confidence, friends of a liberal excise law should seek to create a still greater public sentiment in the metropolis in favor of such legislation. The Democratic press is unitedly in favor of it. The independent press is upon the same side. The opposition comes from Republican sources alone.

Mass meetings should be called and continued from time to time during the Summer and Fall in advocacy of home rule in excise matters, so that public sentiment may be well aroused and find adequate expression in November next, to be followed by the successful enactment of a satisfactory law.

My advice is "Agitate, agitate, agitate."

Very truly yours, DAVID B. HILL.

Mr. Hoffman asked Senator Hill for his opinion as to the advisability of Democratic representatives from this city uniting in a call for an extra session of the Legislature to change the Sunday provisions of the excise law. In his reply Senator Hill elaborates the points made in his letter to Mr. Roche.

He says an extra session of the Legislature would avail nothing. He would have the friends of more liberal laws hold frequent meetings, and says: "From now on the watchword of the friends of personal liberty should be 'Organize, organize, organize.'" He says:

An excise law, being to a certain extent a restriction upon the personal liberty of the citizen, should have a liberal and favorable construction. Under Democratic Commissioners and Magistrates the law received a broad and charitable construction, and was enforced with some judgment and discretion. If the New-York officials in their ostentatious and indiscreet zeal are only enforcing the law literally and conscientiously, as they claim, what are the Brooklyn officials doing who are pursuing an entirely different course? "Reform" in New-York seems to be a serious reflection upon "reform" in Brooklyn, or vice versa.

If a literal and narrow construction is to prevail, then I assert that no citizen can safely give a glass of wine or beer to a friend in his own house on Sunday.

Neither can it be done at the Union League Club or any other club.

Speaking of the clause in the law relating to the serving of drinks with meals by holders of innkeepers' licenses, Senator Hill says:

I deny the right of Police Commissioners and Magistrates to neutralize or render nugatory this clause by claiming that there must be a full meal in order to protect the citizen. The law does not so require. A lunch is a "meal" within every correct definition, and the extent or magnitude of the lunch is a matter to be determined by the guest himself, and a glass of beer with a few crackers in a humble restaurant is just as much a poor man's lunch or meal on Sunday as is Mr. Roosevelt's elaborate champagne dinner at the Union League Club on the same day. Both places are entitled to the same legal protection. And it may well be claimed that each should have the same privileges, but the club can sell anything Sunday and Monday and all day and all night, without any license whatever, and is never subjected to police surveillance.

The new Constitution of our State has made a distinction in cities by dividing them into three classes. An opportunity has thus been afforded, if desirable, of giving to each class of cities an excise law suitable to their own populations and conditions, and I assert that the necessity or propriety which formerly existed for uniform excise legislation. Besides, our Republican opponents are estopped from questioning the propriety of different excise provisions for different classes of cities, because the regular Legislature has just passed an act relating to barbers which makes valid in the City of New-York and in the village of Saratoga acts which are made crimes in Brooklyn and all the rest of the State.

The issue is upon us this Fall. It cannot be postponed, evaded, or ignored. The bogus reformers who have sown to the wind will reap the whirlwind.

An open letter to President Roosevelt of the Police Board from Mr. Roche was made public yesterday. He describes Mr. Roosevelt as "a bitter Republican with aristocratic tendencies," and says his efforts are directed exclusively to depriving the plain people of the enjoyments which his "wealthy club associates insist upon every Sunday."

He asks Mr. Roosevelt to have the police pay especial attention to the Union League Club in enforcing the excise law.

Mayor Schieren Would Not Answer.

President Theodore M. Roche of the Young Men's Democratic Union of this city visited Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, yesterday, and tried to get him interested in the movement for an extra session of the Legislature to take action upon the excise question.

Mayor Schieren said he did not care to discuss the matter. Mr. Roche asked him if he was in favor of a more liberal excise law. The Mayor also declined to discuss that question.

TROLLEYS HANDICAPPED, HE SAYS

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Road Criticises the Ordinance Regulating the Speed.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was a witness yesterday before an Assembly investigating committee in the Brooklyn City Hall. Mr. Rossiter was Assistant Western Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad before he went to Brooklyn, July 1. His brother is Treasurer of the Central.

Mr. Rossiter testified that, when he became President of the Heights Company, he did not own any stock, but that since July 1 he had obtained a nominal interest in the road. He objected to telling how much stock he owned, or whether he had paid for it. He said his salary was his chief interest.

Q.—What is your salary? A.—I haven't received it.

Q.—Have you an idea what it will be? A. (Laughing)—I have, but I'd prefer not to tell. I've not been officially informed.

Q.—You had an offer? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the salary named? A.—The salary named is $12,000 a year. It was after conversation with Gen. Van Etten of the New-York Central Road, my superior officer, that I came here. He had only a friendly interest in me.

Q.—Whom did you see here on coming to look over the ground? A.—I met Directors Crowell, Hadden, Mr. Sergeant, Dr. Hoagland, and Mr. Dutcher of the Heights system before taking the Presidency.

Q.—Why did they want a change? A.—The only reasons they stated were that they wanted some one who knew track maintenance and that Mr. Lewis wanted to be relieved.

Mr. Rossiter said he considered the new ordinance adopted by the Aldermen regarding the speed of the cars unfortunate and injurious to outlying sections of the city, as it gave the elevated railroads an undue advantage over the trolley cars.

Henry M. Thompson, of 69 West Sixty-eighth Street, this city, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, testified that the profits to stockholders in the various issues of the stock were $7,260,000, that the dividends were from 8 to 10 per cent., and that in 1892, before the electric appliance had been added, there was a surplus in the company of $800,000. Mr. Thompson then said he had sold his City stock, but held on to the Long Island Traction stock. He said the company was put into the hands of a receiver on account of antagonism among the stockholders.

Q.—Was there a squeezing-out process? A.—So I have heard.

Q.—The receiver was put in to force a reorganization irrespective of the wishes of smaller stockholders? A.—So I've understood.

Q.—Who was your predecessor in office? A.—Mr. Daniel F. Lewis, who succeeded his father, William B. Lewis. Mr. Daniel F. Lewis was also virtually the General Manager.

Mr. Thompson then went into details concerning the finances of the company, which have been published.

WOMEN TALK OF WOMEN'S FADS

PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE MEMBERS FIND SOME TO CONDEMN.

Slumming, Suffrage, Bicycling, Clubs, Patent Medicine, and Souvenir Spoons Among Those Discussed.

With a big cathedral like chair standing imposingly behind the speaker's table, and the flag—an emblem of Aunt Louisa's and the League's patriotism—draped conspicuously upon the wall opposite, the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon set itself with much dignity to discuss the subject of fads.

Dr. Fendler Abrams began with the slums and slumming, which she considers one of the abominations of the age.

Suffrage clubs and bicycling were the fad in particular upon which Mrs. Marrick dwelt.

It was a round robin day with numerous papers by numerous league members, and an opportunity for each to discuss her own favorite fad or her pet abomination in other people's fads. So Mrs. Merrick talked generally.

Fashion is a great hindrance to the general progress of women, she believes. She doesn't see how woman can govern anything or any one when they are slaves themselves, and as long as they cling religiously to fashion, she thinks they will not do any better with suffrage than men who are slaves to "rum, tobacco, and other vices."

Some women belong to clubs she mentioned because they think it makes them appear clever to be seen wearing a badge. Altogether, Mrs. Merrick is not sure that the woman of to-day is not giving up her "better self, home, kindred, and rationality" for fads.

After this rather serious view of feminine affairs, the subject turned to fun and patent medicine. The latter was the fad Mrs. Hattie Nellin discoursed upon, but very gayly in Irish rhymes, which enlarged upon the fortunes of a certain W. O'Flannigan and his patients, whom he at least helped to "die like a gentleman born."

Miss Louise Mildiner repeated, by request, a paper upon "Enthusiasm versus Fanaticism."

"I looked for the definition of the word fad in Webster's," said Mrs. Haryot Holt Cahoon, "and found that it meant 'a trifling thing.' Now I think the fads of the people I know are very serious.

"You can divide fads into three classes—making, collecting, and doing. In the first, the object was usually decorative, although the result may not have been. With our first ancestors in this country life was too severe for an attempt at the decorative. Cleanliness was the first thing to be considered and there was an odor of Godliness over everything. The soul of the housewife was not whiter than the floors of her domicile.

"I have faint recollections, in looking back into the past, of seeing hanging baskets made of cones and filled with flowers. There were also mournful mementoes of departed friends, and the making period passed through all the stages up to crocheting and tattin, and the crazy patchwork. I think the back of the decorative period was broken by the crazy quilt.

"Then came the collecting period and the china peddler, when all the old clothes were exchanged for china dogs. I remember myself having a cup with the word 'Friendship' upon it in beautiful gilt letters. That was the beginning of the bric-à-brac period. The age of owning things was broader than the age of making.

"We passed through the sentimental desire for spinning wheels and grandfathers' portraits, and now we have come to the age of execution."

Mrs. Cahoon told of the numerous things women are doing now, but "the club fad," she continued, "has done more for the development of feminine individuality than anything else."

Miss Summer talked about the souvenir spoon fad, recommending a box for the collections made of sandal wood, lined with white satin, bound with gold, and having a gold lock and key.

"In my case it would be well to get the spoons first," interpolated a listener, softly. "If I didn't, I should not have a cent left for them after the box was paid for."

The fad subject ended with Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, who began with the fads of actresses.

"I have been connected with the stage all my life," she said, "and I ought to know the fads of actresses, if they have any. But they are surprisingly like other women, and, if they have a fad it is that of charity."

The bicycle fad, the shirt-waist fad, the Trilby-heart fad, all came into Mrs. Fernandez's paper, and she hinted at last about the work that is to be commenced for a permanent home for the league.

"I want that to be the fad of every one here for the next year," she said, and the league members applauded.

A Runaway Boy from Bristol, Tenn.

Frank L. Grump, fifteen years old, who ran away from his parents in Bristol, Tenn., June 14, because, he says, they abused him, was arrested in front of the Coleman House last night. He had been in Norfolk, Va., and on Staten Island, where he found work in a lithographing establishment. The Gerry Society has him now.

SIX GREAT MASS MEETINGS

Convention of the Christian Endeavor Society in Boston.

HELD IN TWO TENTS AND A BIG HALL

Favorable Report of the Secretary, and an Eloquent Address by President Francis E. Clark, D. D.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—The mass meetings of the great Christian Endeavor Convention began at 9:30 this morning, in Mechanics' Hall and tents Endeavor and Williston. Long before that hour Mechanics' Hall was packed to the doors, and when Musical Director Percy S. Foster of Washington rose to lead the opening praise hymn service, thousands of people thronged the rest of the building and the avenue, unable to gain admission. President Francis E. Clark, D. D., occupied the chair; the Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., of Boston, conducted devotional services, and, after the singing of a hymn of welcome, written for the occasion by the Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., author of "America," the Rev. A. H. Plumb, D. D., delivered the welcome of the city pastors. S. H. Capen then welcomed the delegates in behalf of the committee of 1895.

Gov. Greenhalge was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs when he rose to deliver the welcome of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He delivered a very impassive address. The response on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and visiting Endeavorers, was delivered by the Rev. E. R. Dills, D. D., of San Francisco, Cal. The meeting closed with the reading of the report of the General Secretary, John W. Baer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. Mr. Baer said, in part:

Secretary Baer's Report.

Each year the circumference of the Christian Endeavor wheel increases; each year thousands of spokes are added. Last year our roll was strengthened by 7,150 new societies, or "spokes," if you please. This is the largest increase of any one year since the "wheel" commenced revolving, fourteen years ago. "Spoke" after "spoke" passes our vision rapidly in the line of inspection, to all 41,229. Of these, 4,712 are from other lands, the United Kingdom heading the list with 2,645, which figures include 180 from Wales, 112 from Scotland, and 53 from Ireland; Australia now has no less than 1,509; Africa, 30; China, 52; France, 30; India, 117; Japan, 9; Madagascar, 98; Mexico, 25; Turkey, 39; West India Islands, 63, and so on until every country is represented, save five—Italy, Russia, Iceland, Sweden, and Greece.

And now the "spokes" from the Dominion of Canada come into view. Ontario, with her remarkable growth of the last year, leads, with 1,995; Nova Scotia, 388; Quebec, 264; New-Brunswick, 152; Manitoba, 156; Prince Edward Island, 62; Assiniboia, 63; British Columbia, 61; Alberta, 52, and Saskatchewan, 5. In all, counting five in Newfoundland, 3,105, an increase of 1,233 during the last year.

And now our view from the "Hub" discloses the balance of the wheel, all bearing the Christian colors of the Stars and Stripes. Pennsylvania still leads, with 4,139; New-York next, with 3,822; Ohio, 2,787; Illinois, 2,446; Indiana, 1,762; Iowa, 1,503; Massachusetts, 1,309; Kansas, 1,247; Missouri, 1,133; Michigan, 1,082; New-Jersey, 1,045, &c., &c., and the United States, 33,412, against 28,696 last year.

And now we have counted the "spokes" as they have swept by our vision. A total of 41,229 societies, with an individual membership from every clime and every nation, with skins of varying colors, of which 480 are red, 20,300 are yellow, 109,400 are black, and 2,343,560 are white; in all, a great interracial brotherhood of 2,473,740.

Upon the missionary roll of honor are the names of over 5,000 societies, from thirty-five States, seven Territories, seven Provinces, and four foreign lands. Each society has given not less than $10 to its own denominational home or foreign missionary board for the cause of missions. The total amount as reported on this roll of honor is $140,719.09. In addition to this, the amount of money which has been given by these same societies for Christ and the Church in other ways, makes a total of $340,603.54, the largest amountn given by any one society being the $1,900 of the Clarendon Street Baptist Church of Boston. So much for the roll of honor, which measures nearly 500 feet in length.

In the United States the denominational representation is as follows: 7,615 Presbyterians still lead, with 5,283 young people's societies and 2,269 junior societies; the Congregationalists have 3,990 young people's societies and 1,908 junior societies; the Disciples of Christ and Christians, 2,687 young people's societies and 962 junior societies; the Baptists, 2,686 young people's societies and 801 junior societies; the Methodist Episcopals, 931 young people's societies and 391 junior societies; the Methodist Protestants, 853 young people's societies and 247 junior societies; the Lutherans, 798 young people's societies and 245 junior societies; the Cumberland Presbyterians, 689 young people's societies and 231 junior societies, and so on through a long list. In 1889, 70,000 new church members were reported; in 1891, 82,500; in 1892, 120,000; in 1893, 158,000; in 1894, 183,650, and now, in 1895, 202,185. In the last six years, 816,355. What a ransomed host. "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Tent Endeavor, on Boston Common, was filled to its utmost capacity this forenoon at the first service held by the Endeavorers under this immense canvas. There were nearly 11,000 persons in attendance, and it was a gathering bubbling over with inspiration. The Rev. John F. Beckley, D. D., of New-York, one of the Trustees, presided at this meeting, and George C. Stebbins of Brooklyn, N. Y., was director of the large chorus and of the congregational singing. The exercises opened with the hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldier," the chorus being led by Winslow Simonds of West Medford on the cornet. The Rev. W. H. Allbright of Boston presided over the devotional exercises which followed. After the hymn, "True Hearted, Whole Hearted," Lieut. Gov. Roger Wolcott was introduced, and delivered a stirring address, replete with patriotic sentiments. As he came forward he was greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs and the clapping of hands all over the audience. The Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., of Chicago, then gave an able address, which was a response on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and visiting Christian Endeavorers.

Services in Tent Williston opened with the expected large audience. The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., presided, and the devotional exercises were led by the Rev. Asher Anderson of Meriden, Conn. A gavel was presented to the meeting the head of which was made from the wood of one of the pews of the Old South Meeting House and the handle from one of the gallery rails of old Faneuil Hall; the block from the old State House. The "Hymn of Welcome," by the Rev. S. F. Smith, author of "America," was also sung here. The welcome of the committee of 1895 was extended by George W. Coleman, Vice Chairman of the committee of Thirteen. The Rev. S. S. Gumbart of Boston gave the welcome of the city pastors. Chairman Alpheus Sanford of the Board of Aldermen welcomed the delegates to Boston.

After the singing of "America," responses to the words of welcome were made by the visiting Christian Endeavorers. The Rev. W. N. Page, D. D., of Leavenworth, Kan., spoke of Western men as descendants of those younger sons who made their journey into a far country and had now come back to the old home. The Rev. Walter H. Brooks, D. D., a colored delegate from Washington, D. C., spoke feelingly of the honors that had come unsought to his race from the Christian Endeavor movement. The Rev. Gilby C. Kelley of Owensville, Ky., of the Trustees of the United Society, spoke as a Southern man and rejoiced in the unity of American citizenship and the disappearance of sectional lines. G. Tower Ferguson of Toronto, Ontario, spoke for the British Provinces. Delayed trains prevented several other responses from being made. Secretary Baer's annual report was read, and the exercises closed with the Doxology and benediction.

After adjournment at noon of the three great meetings, about fifty half-hour evangelistic services were held by Endeavorers in churches, public buildings, places of business, and in the open air throughout the city.

Evening services were held in Mechanics' Hall, and the two great tents, in which the main feature was the reading of the address of the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. It was read by Dr. Clark himself in Mechanics' Hall, by the Rev. H. T. McEwen, D. D., of New-York, in Tent Williston, and by Dr. James Lewis Howe of Lexington, Va., in Tent Endeavor The address follows:

President Clark's Address.

Judged by all standards it is no immodest statement that the Endeavor movement is a success. An organization which in fourteen years has grown from one society to forty thousand, from fifty-six members to nearly two millions and a half; an organization that has belted the globe, that finds itself as much at home in Old England as in New England, under the Southern Cross as under the North Star, under the Dragon Flag of China as under the Stars and Stripes of America, can claim surely to be no provincial and temporary expedient, but a world-wide providential movement.

Especially is this true when it is remembered that this success has been achieved without any ecclesiastical patronage such as has brought into existence and assiduously fostered other societies of the Endeavor type. That this success is no evanescent, temporary affair is shown by the fact that this year has been the year of greatest and most substantial growth, as well as of highest spiritual attainment of any of the fourteen.

Our Secretary's report told us of nearly 8,000 societies added to the ranks with their half-million members, 500 full regiments of the young soldiers of the Lord marching on to victory. This convention will tell you of the battles fought and won for Christian citizenship; of the war waged against the saloon and the brothel, the Sunday ball game and the Sunday theatre; for good government and righteousness in municipal affairs. It will tell you how Christian Endeavorers have relieved the poor and sick, lightened the squalid misery of the despairing, strengthened the prayer meeting and every church service, while from its ranks scores of thousands have come into the churches of Christ.

There are no considerations which so belittle man's agency in the movement or make one feel so humble as those which tell of the undreamed-of success of this God-sent, God-guided movement. Had its success been less, self-congratulation on the part of some might find room. Its very scope and reach preclude vanity and boastfulness, as a vastly bounteous crop can be attributed by the farmer only to God's fruitful soil, and sun and rain.

But success brings its own responsibilities. If the crop is large the duties of stewardship are also large. The greater the fortune, the greater the obligations to use it aright. The responsibility for the future of Christian Endeavor rests not with any leaders or officers or united society or union, but with the Endeavorers themselves. Upon your modesty, teachableness, wisdom, devotion, aggressive zeal, depends the still larger success for which we pray to-night. What is demanded of us by the very triumphs of this good year?

First I would mention humble, unselfish devotion to the cause we represent, which is the cause of Christ; a devotion which is not measured by loaves and fishes; a devotion which is entirely independent of officers and emoluments and honors. This society, thank God, has never yet been at the mercy of designing, mercenary schemers. Its very genius, its spiritual aims, its lofty purposes, its loyal dependence on the Church which it serves, will, I believe, preserve it in the future as in the past. Everybody from the pilliman to the railroad ticket scalper wants to sell you his wares, just because you are numerous. Everybody, from the political hack, who is in the business for revenue only, to the prophet of a new dispensation, who is sure that his spiritual panacea is the only one to usher in the millennium, wants your patronage, because there are so many of you. Don't be beguiled The Endeavor Society is for Christ and the Church; for home and native land; not to boost or bolster any political party or to sell any nostrums, be they for the body or soul.

Above all let us beware of ecclesiastical politics. Suffer no boss, not even an "easy boss" in Christian Endeavor.

Second—Past successes have all been won along the lines of fidelity and intensest loyalty; loyalty to God and His word, loyalty to our individual churches and their interests. These very successes thrust upon us the same course for the future. It is the proud boast for this society and it is no empty boast, that it is as loyal to its own church as any purely denominational society possibly can be. Let this loyalty be as intelligent as it is intense. Let us know why we are Baptists, and Methodists, and Presbyterians, and Lutherans, and Disciples of Christ, and Congregationalists, and Episcopalians.

Third—The successes of the past have been due to certain distinctive principles, which have come to be known as Christian Endeavor principles. As every plant has a root, so every Endeavor Society has a root. Rather, it has three roots: the pledge, the consecration meeting, and the system of committees by which its practical service for Christ is performed. You might as well expect a plant to grow strong and vigorous if you hack away at its roots as an Endeavor society to grow strong without these cardinal principles, and yet some people have not only pulled up the society to look at its roots, but have deliberately cut off one or more of them.

To speak with all seriousness, so far as my experience has gone, in every part of the world, in every climate, under all circumstances, in all denominations, among young people of every color and condition, I have never known a Christian Endeavor Society to long flourish which ignored the pledge, the consecration meeting, or the essential committees. Oh, friends, this is the burden of my message to-night. Raise and keep aloft the spiritual standard of service and devotion as you ever have done in the past. Raise it higher and higher if you would win new victories. Our Christian citizenship, our missionary zeal, our fellowship, depend first of all and draw their power from this lofty devotion.

Fourth. But while the absolute necessity for keeping the movement true to its origin, the gardeners would say, is laid upon us, a necessity no less important is ours to wisely follow the later providential paths which God has marked out. When, two years ago, at Montreal, the suggestion was made to you Endeavorers, that as individuals you had unfulfilled duties along the lines of Christian citizenship and missionary enlargement, who would have believed that your response would have been so prompt and generous?

To speak first of our efforts for a better citizenship. It behooves us to be very modest. I make no extravagant claims for the Christian Endeavor Society, but it is fair to say that the society has had no insignificant part in the general uprising of Christian people, which has buried Tammany under 50,000 white ballots in New-York City, and is now fighting an equally corrupt foe of another breed in the same State; which has voted for reform, 50,000 strong, in Chicago; which is now engaged in cleansing the dirty streets and the dirtier politics of that and other cities, and which, in a hundred places, has awakened the civic conscience and purified a fetid political atmosphere.

Not as a political party, but in all political parties, stand for righteousness, for honesty, for purity, for good men, and good laws. The Endeavor Society is a quick and tender conscience in these matters among the young people of a community. It is an Indignation meeting against misrule and corruption, which never adjourns. Its true mission, as of every similar organization, is to awaken and to keep awake righteous public sentiment, until organized wickedness slinks away abashed and ashamed of itself. Not as an organized society, but as well organized individuals, simply because we are followers of Christ, the Righteous, let us stand everywhere for the right. Do not be content with overthrowing one Tammany in New-York and another in Chicago. Do not be content until a Tammany in America is forever an impossibility. Do not be content until a corrupt political deal is as impossible and intolerable as an open cesspool would be in your own parlor.

Fifth. Once more, our success in the past has been the success of a united host. It could never have been won as a sect, as a segment of the hosts of God's people. So far as we have been allowed by our superiors we represent the undivided evangelical young people of America. For this spiritual unity Christian Endeavor stands, as well as for the pledge and for the consecration of meeting. Thank God that in every denomination, but one, the world around during the last twelve months, this fellowship has been growing broader and more complete. E pluribus unum," is our motto around all the world as truly as it is the motto of the United States of America.

In all three meetings the President's address was received with great enthusiasm by the crowds of Endeavorers.

The announcement was made that the 1896 convention would be held in San Francisco, if satisfactory railroad rates could be obtained.

SOLDIERS IN CONTESTS FOR PIPES

Men of the Seventy-First Had a Good Time at Peekskill Yesterday.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 11.—Company B's excursion was a great success judging from the large number of people who climbed the hill and marched into camp to-day. The sun came out just as the boat landed, and the afternoon was pleasant and cool.

A bugle call at 4 o'clock announced the beginning of the field games, and in a short time the course was lined with interested spectators. The games were won as follows:

100-Yard Run.—Toplitz, Company F. Time—0:11.
440-Yard Run.—Chatfield, Company I. Time—0:64.
220-Yard Run.—McNierney, Company D. Time—0:25.
Wheelbarrow Race.—Frazer, Company K.
One-Mile Race.—Michaels, Company H. Time—5:16.

Col. Francis V. Greene presented the prizes, which were gold-mounted pipes. Sergt. J. Schmidt of Company D received a gold watch for being the best marksman of the company.

Gen. McAlpin had as guests last evening Col. James G. Gardner, Major Charles E. Brown, Messrs. William Weber, George Henry, and C. L. Bartel, Mayor of Rochester. The week's work ends to-morrow with the sham battle between the Seventy-first and the provisional battalion.

AN ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BARMAID

Saloon Keeper Mergash to be Tried for Endangering His Child's Morals.

Agents Thomas H. Agnew and Frederick Schmitt of the Gerry society entered Louis Mergash's saloon, at 23 Pike Street, at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday night, and found Mergash's eleven-year-old daughter Sarah behind the bar. As the agents entered, the girl was taking 10 cents from ten-year-old Pauline Epstein of 64 Pike Street, to whom she had just served brandy.

This is the third time within twelve months that the Gerry society has had cases against Mergash. He was also behind the bar, and they arrested him and took the girl to the society's rooms.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Magistrate Simms held Mergash for trial on a charge of endangering the morals of his child, and committed the girl to the society's care. Pauline was allowed to go home with her parents.

The President Goes Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, July 11.—The President varied his fishing to-day from fresh water to salt water, and was gone from 10 until 6 o'clock.

Secretary Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle, who have been visiting at Marion, left for Washington to-day. They go on the John D. Rogers as far as New-York, where they expect to arrive in the morning.

Suicide in Central Park Reservoir.

Aaron D. Young, a cigar maker, forty-six years old, of 305 East Seventieth Street, committed suicide Wednesday night or early yesterday by jumping into the large reservoir in Central Park.

BISHOP POTTER BAPTIZES

Four Babies Taken to Him at His First Stanton Street Service.

A REVERENT CONGREGATION PRESENT

In His Sermon He Urged His Hearers Never to Give Up Hope, No Matter How Fate Seemed Against Them.

Bishop Potter held his first regular service last night in the Cathedral Mission House in Stanton Street, whither he went Wednesday for a four weeks' residence, during the absence of the Rev. Francis Bateman.

In addition to reciting vespers the Bishop preached a short sermon, and baptized four babies. The little chapel, which occupies the second story of the mission house, held about 250 persons when the Bishop entered it, promptly at 8 o'clock, the hour fixed for the beginning of the service. He wore a plain surplice, over which was suspended the red silk hood of a Doctor of Divinity.

The congregation was made up for the most part of women advanced in years, and girls under twelve years, whom they had brought with them. These were evidently from the neighborhood of the mission house, the elder women being plainly dressed in black, while the children wore their everyday cotton frocks.

About fifty men were present, most of whom were middle-aged. Some of these had evidently come in their ordinary working clothes, which showed, in such cases, signs of hard manual labor. The absence of boys of all sizes and of unmarried young women was noticeable.

A quieter, more reverent congregation could not have been assembled in any part of New-York. Its members showed their instinctive good taste by refraining from showing the slightest sign of their knowledge that a high dignitary of the church was present.

Bishop Potter performed his duties with graceful ease and deep sincerity. His enunciation was so clear and distinct that the congregation never hesitated for a moment before bursting into the customary responses. Rather, it has been observed the service was evident from the heartiness with which he joined in the singing.

The four babies who were brought forward for baptism were unappreciative of the honor of being baptized by a Bishop, and two of them cried continuously throughout the operation of the rite, the other two joining in with their shrill notes as soon as they felt the cold water from the Bishop's fingers.

After the baptisms were finished, the ordinary service of evening prayer was resumed and concluded. The Bishop then gave out as his text, Matthew xii., 19:20:

He shall not strive nor cry; neither shall any man hear his voice in the streets.

A bruised reed shall he not quench, and smoking flare shall he not quench, till he send forth judgment unto victory.

The preacher referred to the fragility and vitality of the reeds which grow in Palestine and to the difficulty of keeping smoldering flax long enough alight to fan it into a flame. Then he applied the lesson to the conduct of those who might needlessly by a harsh word quench good impulses in others, showing by the context that such a course was the opposite to that taken by Christ.

The Bishop then referred to the necessity of refraining from self-condemnation, pointing out that there was always hope of reformation as long as a single impulse toward purity, manliness, and goodness existed. He warned his hearers against "throwing up the sponge," no matter how hard fate seemed to be working for their downfall. He spoke of the constant struggle which every man and woman was continually undergoing through their failure to reach the ideal which they had set for themselves. God was always ready to help the weak, especially in the hour of their greatest weakness.

In conclusion he asked his adult hearers never to forget the weakness of children nor to discourage them by harshness or sharpness of temper when they might be trying to do their best.

Bishop Potter's sermon was heard with profound attention by the congregation. After its conclusion came a hymn, the offertory, and the final benediction. In spite of the oppressive humidity of the weather, which gave abundant use for the fans in the pews, scarcely a single person left until the last word of the recessional hymn was sung.

MARIE BARBERI TELLS HER STORY

Cataldo, Whom She Murdered, Had Refused to Marry Her.

The trial of Marie Barberi, who killed Dominico Cataldo April 26 by cutting his throat with a razor, because he had refused to marry her, was continued before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Policeman O'Rourke testified to a confession of the murder which Marie made to him. Bernardine Ciombelli testified to admissions made to him by Marie about the killing.

Marie told the jury how she had met Cataldo in 1894 and how he had refused to marry her, although he had promised to do so. She did not learn that he had a wife in Italy until shortly before the murder.

Before the girl had finished her testimony the court adjourned until this morning.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Lectures in French at Newport.—A course of eight conferences in French has been arranged by some of the cottagers at Newport, who have engaged Prof. Wisner of Paris. The meetings will be given as follows: July 17, "Talleyrand," at Mrs. William Post's; July 24, "Les Symbolistes en France," at Mrs. H. M. Brooks's; July 31, "Les Origines de la Comédie Française," at Mrs. William H. Osgood's; August 7, "Les Romans de Chopin," at Mrs. J. J. Wysong's; Sept. 4, "L'Histoire de la Conversation," at Mrs. John Clinton Gray's; Sept. 11, "Le Fils de Napoleon III.," at Mrs. I. Townsend Burden's; Sept. 18, "L'Esprit d'Autrefois," at Mrs. Henry Clews's; Sept. 25, "Le Maréchal de Castellane," at Mrs. W. Storrs Wells's.

—A Fête Champêtre on Staten Island.—A fête champêtre was given by the Staten Island Ladies' Club, on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, Livingston, last evening. There was a minuet at 8:30 o'clock, general dancing at 9:30, and supper from 10 to 12. On the committee in charge were Mrs. Augustine N. Laurence, Mrs. H. W. Tillinghast, Mrs. Bernard Eckhout, Miss Anne C. Johnson, Charles Bartin, F. S. Wanham, and Augustine N. Laurence.

—The Smith-Field Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Georgette F. Field, a daughter of Mrs. George P. Field of Beacon Street, Boston, to Frederick G. Smith of New-York will be celebrated at the home of the bride's mother early in the Autumn. Mrs. Field and her daughter are now in the White Mountains.

—To Join a Yachting Party.—Major and Mrs. William H. Kip and Miss Florence Kip of 20 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street will soon leave town for Brandt's Island, in Buzzard's Bay, where they will join a party for a month of yachting and fishing.

—Miss Lindley at Point o' Woods.—Miss E. Marguerite Lindley has a cottage this Summer at Point o' Woods, L. I., where she will remain until the Autumn.

—At New-London.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Agostini and the Misses Agostini are at their cottage at New-London, Conn.

Died from a Fall of Five Feet.

Jennie Hanna, twelve years old, who lived at 337 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, was hanging out clothes from the window Wednesday afternoon when she lost her balance and fell to the flag stones in the yard, a distance of only five feet.

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

GROCERS ARE INDIGNANT

They Resent the Charge that Many Impure Staples Are Sold.

VIGOROUS DENIAL BY L. J. CALLANAN

He Asserts, However, that Much Decayed Meat Is Sold on the Sidewalks About Washington Market.

Retail grocers in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City are indignant because of an anonymous interview that appeared in a commercial paper with an alleged member of the National Retail Grocers' Union, in which he is credited with saying:

I have on several occasions endeavored to attract the notice of the Health Board, Sealers of Weights and Measures, and others whose duty it is to look after the public health, to the fact that injurious food products and medicines are being sold openly to the detriment of genuine articles. I am sorry to say that a number of grocers have and are practising this gross fraud upon the public, and if something is not done the evil practice will grow and soon defy prosecution. Take coffee, for instance. There are a large number of stores in this and adjacent cities where it is impossible to get pure coffee. The article that is sold is dear at 10c. a pound, yet it is sold for the same price that real coffee brings. All kinds of beans, coffee dregs, chemicals, &c., enter into its production, and the thing is a base swindle. The excuse of the small grocer has always been that he is cheated by the manufacturer or wholesale dealer, and therefore he is compelled to add to the fraud if he wants to keep his store going. If the manufacturer and wholesale dealer are cheating the small grocer, which I don't believe, the latter should make it public. Take such stores as Acker, Merrall & Condit, Park & Tilford, Callanan & Kemp, &c.; they find no trouble in getting strictly pure goods, and why should the small dealer?

If in the line he may have a poorer class to deal with, but he can sell genuine goods at a cheaper grade without resorting to worthless goods with no substance at all. The small grocer lends his assistance to frauds of every description. He knowingly sells adulterated milk, butter, cheese, and many other staple articles which are cheap and need not be imitated. In the tenement house districts the evils which are creeping in are more prominent than in other communities. Vinegar, one of the most common articles sold, is made of cheap chemicals manufactured at a cost so small as to be almost incalculable. Cheese made of rancid fats, crumbly and tasteless, is another article about which no excuse can be made, for the grocers are aware that these goods are chemically impure and not fit to be sold. There are numberless brands of jellies, jams, &c., that are nothing but compounds of oils, flavoring extracts, glucose, and gelatine.

In adulterated food one is comparatively safe because in most such foods the taste is unpalatable, when adulterated beyond a certain point. Meat, fish, oysters, vegetables, and such cannot be long imitated or adulterated. They may become dangerous on account of decay, but otherwise they are safe. Many of the fradulent products are harmless, too. The coffee is made up of old grounds from restaurants and hotels, yellow ochre, chicory, peas, beef blood, bread crusts, and a coloring matter. Cheap tea is nothing but weeds flavored and colored by lead. There is more danger in cheap flour, because the sweepings from the mill floors contain microbes. The subject of impure foods must be taken in hand, and if an example was made of a few dealers the evil would be mitigated if not cured.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday called upon L. J. Callanan of the firm of Callanan & Kemp, wholesale and retail grocers in Vesey Street, and asked him for an expression of opinion concerning the anonymous grocers' criticisms. Mr. Callanan, who was a member of the Committee of Seventy, and is at the present time President of Good Government Club F, cheerfully complied.

"My opinion is," he said, "that eight-tenths of the statements contained in that alleged interview are untrue. I don't believe it is a fact that there is a large number of grocery stores where impure coffee is sold. I have never been in a store, large or small, where it was not possible to get a pound of pure coffee if you wanted it. At the same time, I admit it to be a fact that most of the adulterations of coffee are roasted peas, roasted rye, and chicory. This adulteration of coffee is prevalent all over the country, for the simple reason that people will have and demand adulterated coffee. When you buy coffee by the bean, for which you have to pay a higher price, the chances are 99 in 100 that you get it pure.

"There is a small quantity of imitation coffee beans being made—or was being made—but whether it was a success I am not able to tell you. I don't believe it ever will be a success.

"I never knew of a chemical being used in the adulteration of coffee, except what is called essence of coffee, which is largely used by the Germans in giving the coffee a brown color. I don't think it is at all harmful, but why they should use it passes my comprehension.

"I believe that the anonymous grocer says, 'Cheap tea is nothing but weeds, flavored and colored by lead.' The only tea that is colored by lead is green tea, but I will agree with him that there is more cheap tea imported into this country at the present time than ever before, or than ever will be. Since the duty was taken off tea, this country has been a dumping ground of the whole world, and of China in particular, of all the cheap and nasty teas that it was possible to send here. It would not be received by any other countries or imported there. In other countries the duty would prohibit the importation of cheap teas impossible, for they would not realize the amount of the duty. These cheap teas are undoubtedly deleterious to health, and for that reason I am an advocate of replacing of the duty on tea to keep out all the poor stuff that is sent to this country.

"I am an advocate also of placing a duty on coffee, for the reason that to-day it is next to impossible to get a straight lot of coffee of any kind of the higher grades, and particularly Java and Mocha, unless you get it from some one upon whom you can rely to sell you pure goods. They are constantly mixing Rio with other and inferior grades, in order to cheapen the price. If there was a duty on it, they could not afford to adopt these unscrupulous practices, because a dealer would then do as he does now with his whisky and brandy, go to the Custom House and get it out without its being mixed. I don't think a duty on tea and coffee would materially raise the price to consumers throughout the country, but even if they had to pay a part of the duty, they would be better off in the quality of the goods they would get.

"I am very strongly of the opinion that it is not the poorer classes who are the largest purchasers of cheap and inferior groceries. My first start in business was in a tenement house district, and I found that the people were a great deal more particular in regard to the quality of the goods than they were in the better neighborhoods of the City of New-York. I found that where I could sell ten tubs of the best butter, I could sell only one of poor quality. Tenement houses in those days, however, were occupied by Irish, Americans, English, and Scotch, and the Italian was not known.

"But to go back to the charges. Our friend says: 'Vinegar, one of the most common articles used, is made of cheap chemicals, manufactured at a cost so small as to be almost incalculable.' I believe there is but little impure vinegar sold in New-York. I know that the majority of the vinegar sold is up to the standard grade. Once in a while an enterprising salesman may dispose of a barrel of inferior vinegar, but these instances are rare.

"As to cheese being made of rancid fat, if a man were to make such an assertion in my hearing I should not hesitate to call him a fool, for while some sweet fat may be put into cheese, it would be preposterous to suppose that rancid fat could be used and the cheese be salable. I don't think it could be done. Moreover, I am convinced that the majority of the cheese sold in this city is pure and good.

"I indorse his statement about the jellies and jams. People would hardly believe what horrible stuff enters into the composition of cheap grades. The cheap jellies and jams that are sold five pounds for a quarter are made of chemicals and oils, and are absolutely innocent of fruit. I am most decidedly of the opinion that they are injurious to health, and think their sale should be suppressed. We don't keep them, and if we did we could not sell them.

"I believe, however, it is entirely a mistake to suppose that flour swept off the floor and containing microbes is sold in this city. The quantity would necessarily be small, and I never heard of such flour being sold.

"As far as milk is concerned, I do not believe that there is one pint of impure milk sold in 10,000. I believe the grocerymen and the men who sell it watch it, but, of course, in all trades there are unscrupulous men who will water their milk and thin it down by means of ice and other fraudulent practices.

"On the whole, this man's statements are not founded upon facts. As I have pointed out, in some instances adulteration is practiced by unscrupulous dealers, but to brand the entire grocery trade of New-York, as this man has, as systematically defrauding the public, is a base slander.

"One point, however, he has failed to bring out, and that is that a systematic trade in sour meat is being carried on in this city. Decayed hams and shoulders, bacon, and other kinds of salt meat are sold now, and have been sold for years on the sidewalks in Washington Market. When a sidewalk dealer sells good meat he cheats on the weight, and the public is defrauded anyway. The merchants of Vesey Street have complained to the authorities concerning these matters time and time again, but no attention has been paid. On one occasion the evil got to be so great that we had several of our customers go to the market and purchase hams and shoulders at the stands on the sidewalk. They brought their purchases to our store. Tags were put upon the hams, &c., stating where they were purchased, the price paid for them, and the purchaser's name and address. Then we communicated with the Board of Health. The head Inspector of the department and the district Inspector came down here, examined the meats, found them all sour, and I believe in three instances perfectly rotten, but they refused to prosecute the parties or to stop them from selling the putrid food, claiming that they could not prove it was injurious to health. They excused themselves on the ground that when a man brought home snipe or partridge, he hung it outside the door in order to get it 'gamy' before he would eat it, and for that reason they could not say that the offensive ham was injurious to health.

"Under the reform administration there has been considerable improvement, but I regret to say the evil still exists, although not so conspicuously as heretofore. It ought to be stamped out with a strong foot, and it is the city's business to do it."

KILLED BY A BUTTING GOAT

Mrs. Singer Dies, After Suffering Two Weeks from the Injuries Received from the Animal.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—Mrs. Mary Singer, sixty-eight years old, of 269 Belmont Avenue, died to-day from the effects of a butting which she received two weeks ago from a big "Billy" goat owned by John Reichenbecher of Rose and Livingston Streets.

The goat entered the yard of August Karst, Mrs. Singer's son-in-law, on the day of the attack, and began to eat a lilac bush. Mrs. Singer attempted to drive "Billy" out, but he demurred. She then seized a broomstick and began to belabor him with it, whereupon he brought his horns and butting powers into force, and as a result Mrs. Singer was knocked down and butted in the ribs several times before the goat was driven away by neighbors, who heard the woman's screams and came to her rescue.

When she was picked up it was found that she had received a compound fracture of the right arm, and the bones were driven clean through the flesh. She had also received internal injuries. Two doctors attended her steadily, and one of them said to-day that death was due to shock following the attack of the goat. The goat was subsequently sold to a butcher for $1.

Since Mrs. Singer was butted, it has been learned that the goat a week before attacked and painfully injured a girl named Mary Wiley, and also butted Mrs. Charles Meyer of Belmont Avenue and Rose Street so badly that she is still ill.

NOT A STRADIVARIUS, THEY SAY

WITNESSES ASSERT THAT THE VIOLIN IS OF FRENCH MAKE.

The Prosecution, However, Says It Has Evidence to Prove that Flechter Stole the Bott Instrument.

Edward Remenyi, the violinist, played the introduction to the third act of "Les Huguenots" before City Magistrate Flammer and a select audience in the private examination room in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. The instrument upon which he played was the violin in dispute in the case of Victor S. Flechter, who is accused of receiving it with the knowledge that it was stolen from Jean Joseph Bott, the musician, who afterward, it is said, died of grief over its loss. Mr. Bott's widow says that it is a Stradivarius, worth $6,000. Mr. Flechter claims that neither Stradivarius nor Mr. Bott ever saw it.

Mr. Remenyi declared, after playing upon it, that the violin was a French instrument, worth about $1,000.

In support of Mr. Flechter's contention that he is innocent of the charge against him, he produced several witnesses who swore positively that the violin claimed by Mrs. Bott never belonged to her husband.

John J. Eller, a musician, of 864 Sixth Avenue, identified the violin as one which he formerly owned.

"I saw it first," he said, "in Cincinnati, where it was owned by Charles Palm. I played upon it at concerts myself for six months, during the year 1885, and purchased it in 1891 from Mr. Palm. I kept it three years and delivered it to Parotti in August, 1893, with two other instruments, to sell. I next saw it in Flechter's store in September, 1893, and I now have a suit pending against Flechter, who had no right to it.

"I know the violin by the peculiar pegs around the rim of the face. It was made by Nicholas of Paris about 1810." [illegible]

Mr. Eller described a number of peculiarities about the instrument without examining it, and which were found to be correct.

Assistant District Attorney Battle pointed to the label, which showed that the violin was made by a Stradivarius in 1725.

"You can print and paste as many labels on it as you please," said Mr. Eller.

"Here," said Lawyer Palmer to Mr. Battle, "is an assortment of labels running back to the year 925."

John Friedrich, who testified last Friday that Mr. Bott's violin was a genuine Stradivarius, examined the instrument in evidence and pronounced it a Nicholas violin which he once repaired for Charles Palm. He was asked to take it apart, but he refused to do so, saying it would injure it.

Oswald Schilback, a violinmaker, identified the instrument as one he repaired in September, 1893. He said it was a French imitation of a Stradivarius and was made by Nicholas of Paris. He never saw the Bott violin.

The prosecution was asked to cross-examine Remenyi after his testimony, but Assistant District Attorneys Allen and Battle both declined, saying they wished to defer that to a later date. Mr. Allen said he had evidence in reserve that would convict Mr. Flechter of grand larceny, and was surprised when told that that was not the charge.

"I supposed he was accused of grand larceny," said Mr. Allen, "though I never knew what the charge was. I didn't ask any questions about it. But suppose it develops that Flechter did actually steal Mr. Bott's violin?"

"That's different," said City Magistrate Flammer.

Mr. Battle said his office had such proof. In order to give the District Attorney a chance to produce the evidence, Magistrate Flammer adjourned further hearing until to-morrow noon.

New Directory Out Monday.

The one hundred and ninth volume of the New-York City Directory, for the year ending July 1, 1896, will be issued to the public Monday. It is published by the Trow Directory, Printing, and Bookbinding Company. The new Directory contains 399,128 names, an increase over the previous volume of 11,717 names. Owing to the lateness of the period when the Westchester towns were annexed to the city, it was impracticable to include that section in the canvass.

A reproduction of the Directory of this city for 1665 is published, and, as the editor puts it, "the Dutch were decidedly in it." In the back of the book there is considerable interesting reading for Tammanyites, especially in the names of city officials. It is pleasant to know that the Smiths are holding out fairly well. There are thirteen pages of them. Their old enemies, the Browns, have seven pages, while the Robinsons are found on two pages.

Increase in the City's Funded Debt.

Controller Fitch issued yesterday a statement showing the condition of the city finances at the close of business June 30. The net funded debt was then $108,185,947.68. It was $104,078,820.81 Dec. 31, 1894.

This increase is due to obligations incurred before the half year began.

The revenue bonds June 30 amounted to $17,984,435.05, and the total cash in the Treasury, sinking fund money, and City Treasury account was $3,334,954.49.

MONEY COMMISSION ASKED

Bankers Suggest a Means to the Reform of the Currency.

HONEST MONEY THEIR SHIBBOLETH

The Convention at Saratoga Hears Encouraging Words from Nebraska —Uniform Statements Meet with Approval.

SARATOGA, July 11.—The second annual meeting of the State Bankers' Association closed to-day. The Committee on Sound Money made the following report, which was adopted:

We, the bankers of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, being indebted to the people to the extent of $830,000,000 in the form of deposits and $153,000,000 in the form of capital and surplus, declare ourselves in favor of honest money. We are opposed to inflation. We are opposed to a debasement of the currency. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We are opposed to any qualities of money, knowing full well that the less valuable would inevitably drive out of circulation the more valuable. We favor a currency sound, elastic, and good as gold—good everywhere, good by the standard of the world, and good in payment of the world's debts, and in the hands of labor as in the hands of capital. We demand a currency good and stable, based upon the highest standard known to the sisterhood of nations, worthy of the wealth and dignity of our glorious country, and which shall prove a firm and lasting basis to a restored and continued prosperity.

A supplementary resolution, offered by Judge Dexter, was also adopted. It reads:

Resolved, That the Bankers' Association of the State of New-York favors the appointment of a commission, under authority of Congress, composed of experts and business men, whose duty it shall be to report to Congress for its consideration a comprehensive currency system adapted to the commercial needs and interests of this Nation.

Harter on Sound Money.

The association met early this morning. After prayer by the Rev. T. F. Chambers, Michael D. Harter, ex-Congressman from Ohio, spoke on "Sound Money." He said:

Money is that portion of the wealth of any nation that aids in the making of exchanges. That nation doing the greatest business is the most educated nation. Real money is coin in our day. Years ago, it was made up of cattle, tobacco, &c. As mankind developed, a more valuable article was needed to use in our commodities. We can have but one standard of money at one time, and thus we select that which is most convenient; most preferable, and that is gold.

Mr. Harter compared France with her internal revenues, and England with her constantly increasing budget; France with her low wages, and England with her high wages, and added:

The bankers of London do the business of the earth, while the bankers of the United States ought to do it. We have had calamity after calamity while England has nothing of this sort. If you have a citizen in Australia does he send his money to New-York? No. He sends it to Great Britain. Why? Because he knows that the standard of value there is always maintained. He knows that if he deposits his money in Great Britain in January of this year he can draw it out in full value in December of eternity, if he cares to leave it that long. The same man who fled us into the panic of 1893, the echoes of which have not passed, ask us to support them again.

Nebraska Wants Honest Money.

H. W. Yates, President of the Nebraska National Bank, of Omaha, followed Mr. Harter. After a discussion of the financial history of the world, Mr. Yates paid his respects to the free-silver men. He then continued as follows:

The result in the recent State Democratic Convention in Kentucky is a cheering sign for the sound-money side, and indicates the beginning of the end. It foreshadows the principles which that great party will again promulgate in the platform to be adopted next year. This action for sound money on the part of the Democrats, however, should have been expected from the history and principles of that organization since its establishment as a distinct political party in the time of Andrew Jackson. That portion of them who still be called the old Democrats, and who still control its majority, have seldom been misled on the money question, and have upheld sound money as a distinctive feature of their faith. Those old Democrats still rule in the West, as well as in the East. When the demand for fiat money was at its height, and was especially strong in what are called the "Granger States," the Democracy of Nebraska, under the leadership of one of the ablest editors and writers we have ever known in the West—a native of New-York and an intimate friend of Horatio Seymour—declared for sound money in their State Convention in 1875, just two years after the great panic of 1873.

The free-silver craze, however, is not confined in the West to Democrats and Populists. The latter party is largely made up from the Republican ranks, and as many have already seceded them, others may follow. Silver Republican leagues are being formed, and silver talk among Republicans is widespread, and perhaps more dangerous from the fact that with them the discussion on the sound-money side is practically silent, and the insidious falsehoods travel uncontradicted. It seems certain that a desperate attempt will be made to capture the Republican National Convention for the free-silver side. The politicians, of whom many admit that they are unable to understand the question, are trimming their sails for any breeze. The question may yet cause more trouble with the Republican Party than it will with the Democratic. The campaign of education and discussion must, therefore, be pressed as never before and without any regard to party ties. We can have no return of the prosperity to which this country is entitled until this threatened danger to all commercial and manufacturing enterprises is removed from political discussion.

If silver is to be restored to its lost place as money like gold, it can only be accomplished by international agreement. In national matters, just as in all public matters of narrower concein, some active energy must be exerted to produce effect. The United States has the power to invoke international action in the matter, and its interest as a producer of silver, as well as the fact that it maintains more silver in its circulation than any other nation in the world, demands that it should take the initiative and formulate some practical plan and press its adoption.

The stock of gold is ample to transact the business of the world, if there is no actual requirement for the use of any other metal than standard money, although no loss and some benefits would follow the concurrent use of silver, aside from what I have indicated. Free coinage at the present time at any ratio is impracticable. No government could be induced to open its mints to silver at the old ratio. Equally impracticable would be the coinage at a higher ratio.

So far as the issue of National currency is concerned, it is not a privilege of sufficient value to be worth contending for. If the financial basis of the currency of the country is assured, we can afford to forego the privilege of issue, and repeal, with the exception of such limited volume as may be required to continue our National organization as banks of deposit and discount. These results, if accomplished, it is true, would be the reverse of the policy of taking the Government out of the banking business by retiring the legal-tender notes; but, on the other hand, it would take the banks out of politics, which is of greater importance.

This association here at present represents the Empire State of the Union—a State which, in its financial and commercial resources, is the equal of other States what this great country is itself to the balance of the world—the power, the lever, which may direct and control the determination of these great questions. You are the leaders of the bankers of the country. You may not be "Wall Street," (the term so opprobriously applied by the enemies of sound money,) but you own and control Wall Street, and, therefore, with the exception of such limited volume as may be required to continue our National organization as banks of deposit and discount. These results, if accomplished, it is true, would be the reverse of the policy of taking the Government out of the banking business by retiring the legal-tender notes; but, on the other hand, it would take the banks out of politics, which is of greater importance.

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It is your province and in your power to give force and direction by word and example to local opinions which combine to produce great public results. This power, which is especially yours, is greater than you realize—it has been exerted in the past with judgment and discretion, and it may be depended upon in the future. The only criticism thus may be offered is that, conservative in your actions as bankers always are, you may go slower than necessary, and your influence may at times be passively or indifferently exercised, while the active propaganda of communism and financial anarchy works incessantly, molding and forming what public opinion it can in favor of its destructive plans. The delay in final decision means continued financial doubt and depression, commercial and manufacturing apathy and decay. In the end your views must prevail, because they are founded on the solid basis of human happiness and prosperity, and this country is too great and too intelligent to permit of any other decision being possible, except that which insures these results.

Value of Uniform Statements.

When Mr. Yates had concluded, James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New-York, delivered the opening address in the discussion of the subject of "Losses from Bad Debts, and the Part Taken by Statements from Borrowers in Preventing Loss." Mr. Cannon said:

As stated by the President, the question of uniform statements has received a great deal of attention during the past year from the members of this association. At a meeting of the Executive Council resolutions were adopted recommending to our members "that they request borrowers of money from their respective institutions to give them written statements, over their signatures, of their assets and liabilities, in such form as the committee on uniform statements of the various groups recommends." Acting upon this recommendation, nearly all of the groups have adopted uniform-statement blanks and the movement is meeting with gratifying success. It is being watched with a great deal of interest by banks throughout the country, and the example set by this association has been followed by many institutions outside of the State of New-York.

One of the principal functions of the bank is to lend its money to the furtherance and encouragement of all legitimate business enterprises, but it is not, in my judgment, the proper thing to contribute continuously and uninterruptedly any amount, as so much fixed capital, to any concern with which to handle its business. If we are to keep our assets clean and readily convertible, we should see that our money is placed in channels where its use will not be abused, or where its employment will have a tendency to injure the very interests it was our intention to foster.

From Jan. 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894, there were recorded in New-York County judgments against insolvent debtors and in favor of New-York City banks amounting to $772,000, and in favor of banks outside of the city amounting to $362,000, or a grand total of over $1,134,000. In one of the largest institutions in New-York City during the last four and one-half years there were made 2,164 requests for statements, and out of that number there were only 51 refusals. Based upon these statements and the facts contained therein, besides making all their loans and discounts to their customers, this institution purchased in the open market $71,703,000 of commercial paper at a net loss of only $37,000.

This showing speaks for itself, and thoroughly convinces me that statements constitute a valuable and important factor in preventing loss; and the action of this association in advocating this much-needed reform in the granting of credit deserves, and I hope it will receive, the commendation of the country.

Following the address of Mr. Cannon these papers were discussed: "Wasted Profits, Charges on Country Checks and Country Clearing Houses for Checks," led by Seymour Dexter of Elmira, and "What Is the Best Method of Making Useful a Bureau of Protection Against Fraud?" led by Judge Hanford Struble of Penn Yan.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was presented and adopted. The changes made were slight and not important.

These officers were elected: President—J. G. Cannon of New-York. (Mr. Brewster withdrew his name); Vice President—George Sloan of Oswego, (Judge Dexter withdrew his name); Treasurer—A. D. Bissell of Buffalo; Secretary—Ledyard Cogswell of Albany.

Niagara Falls was selected as the place of meeting for next year, and then the convention adjourned.

NO "SHAKE-UP" AMONG DETECTIVES

Police Commissioner Parker Says Changes Are Not Imminent—Excise Laws Will Be Enforced in Restaurants Sunday.

"Changes in the Detective Bureau," said Commissioner Parker yesterday in discussing a corridor rumor, "are not 'imminent' nor will they be 'sweeping.'

"The rumor was started on inferences. Much that concerns the personnel and discipline of the force has fallen on my shoulders because I was born here, and because in fifteen years of professional and official life in the District Attorney's office and elsewhere I have had much to do with members of the force and learned much about the department.

"In the plan of reorganization and equipment of the Police Department, the Detective Bureau occupies an important position. It is essential that it should be well equipped and that its system of operation shall be wisely managed.

"There are about a dozen vacancies to be filled. I have, from time to time, had before me members of the force who have done precinct detective duty to examine them and judge of their qualifications in order to have a list of men to fill vacancies in the Detective Bureau, and take the places of any Detective Sergeants or detailed patrolmen whom we may take away from it.

"I did not even know that Detective Sergeant Stephen O'Brien had filed an application for promotion. His being placed in command of the bureau has certainly not been decided on, if it has been considered. If he is promoted it will be from Detective Sergeant to Sergeant, if I prove to be correct in my opinion that a Detective Sergeant cannot be made a Captain, unless he is a full Sergeant, as a Detective Sergeant is but a patrolman receiving the pay of a Sergeant while detailed to the Detective Bureau."

It was semi-officially announced yesterday at Police Headquarters that owing to the stay granted ex-Inspector McLaughlin by Justice Gaynor the convicted official will not be considered as having had his connection with the force severed. This will not interfere greatly with the plans of the Commissioners, as they have six Inspectors to appoint under the new law. They will probably appoint five and an Acting Inspector, who will serve as Inspector until McLaughlin's case has been finally decided.

Acting Chief Conlin, and the three Acting Inspectors were in consultation yesterday on a plan to enforce the excise law in restaurants with saloon licenses next Sunday. They estimated that only one-fourth of those doing business in week days will be open. Their proprietors have been notified that the law will be as strictly enforced with them as with saloon keepers.

President Roosevelt was visited yesterday by the Rev. Father Doyle of St. Paul's Church, and several members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, who expressed their satisfaction with the present enforcement of the excise law.

DEPOSED FROM THE PULPIT

Prof. Hauser of the Bloomfield Seminary Forced to Retire.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—The Rev. Ernest Hauser, for eight years an instructor at the Bloomfield Presbyterian Seminary, has been deposed from the ministry.

Hauser left a wife in Germany with three children, nearly twenty years ago, and since that time she has sought to find him. When he left Europe she was incarcerated in an insane asylum, and he still maintains that she is insane and that that fact makes his marriage with his second wife valid and binding. It is because of this that he positively refuses to leave his present wife.

The absent professor is well known in New-York and Brooklyn, and, in fact, throughout the Eastern States, because of his long labors as an instructor at the Bloomfield Seminary. He has lived in Brooklyn and his second wife is said to be a former well-known society woman of that city. In Bloomfield there is to-day a daughter who was born to his second wife a year or two after their marriage.

HER NOSE BROKEN BY A TRAIN

Mrs. Schermerhorn's Wound Not Serious, but the Shock May Be Fatal.

SING SING, July 11.—Mrs. N. A. Schermerhorn's nose was broken Wednesday night by a train that was passing through the station as she and her husband were crossing the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad.

She had come with her husband from their home in Castleton, N. Y. As they stepped from the train, another train came in an opposite direction.

Mr. Schermerhorn jumped across the track. His wife was following when she was struck. Her wound was not serious, but the shock to her nervous system may be fatal.

Negro Sues Saloon Keeper.

Cord Mohrmann, a saloon keeper at Fulton Street and Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, has been served with a complaint, in the case of Percy H. Wilson, a colored expressman, who is suing to recover $500 under the Maiby civil rights law.

Wilson alleges that he called for a glass of beer in Mohrmann's saloon, June 20, and that the bartender said he must put down 10 cents before the beer would be served. He declares that the charge of 10 cents was made on account of his color.

The Nicolaus-Gould Suit.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 11.—The argument for an examination of George J. Gould preliminary to Zella Nicolaus's suit was made privately before Judge Lippincott, in his office, to-day.

Counsel for the plaintiff said he had been informed that Mr. Gould had admitted to Thomas Byrnes, ex-Superintendent of Police of New-York, that Zella Nicolaus's claim was a just one. Mr. Gould's counsel denied that the information was correct. Decision was reserved.

Wife Murder and Attempted Suicide.

BUTLER, N. J., July 11.—Daniel Ackerman of Smith's Mills killed his wife and attempted suicide this morning. Ackerman met his wife in the woods near their home at 9 o'clock this morning, beat her with a club until she was insensible, and then cut her throat. He afterward cut his own throat, but inflicted only a slight wound. Ackerman is in jail at Paterson. He is a hard drinker and of a jealous disposition.

BRIDGE FOR DEMOCRATS

President Howell Says His Politics Influenced His Selections.

PLAZA A DOUBTFUL IMPROVEMENT

Secretary Beam Tells of Extravagant Condemnation Prices — How Brooklyn Is Losing 2 Per Cent. Interest.

President James Howell of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, who was recently re-elected on motion of Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, seconded by Mayor Strong, told the subcommittee of the Legislative Cities Committee yesterday that he naturally gave preference to Democrats in employing men on the bridge.

"I'm a Democrat myself. There's no use in hiding things," said President Howell to the committee.

The investigation of the affairs of the bridge was resumed yesterday at 10 A. M. in Part II. of the Superior Court in this city. Secretary Henry Beam was recalled to the witness chair. He produced, in response to the request of the counsel to the committee, the record book showing the holders of the stock of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company at the time the two cities bought the stock at par and assumed control of the bridge. The principal holders were the firm of Kingsley & Keeney, composed of William C. Kingsley and Abner C. Keeney, $150,000; Henry W. Slocum, $50,000; William M. Tweed, $42,000; Hugh Smith, $42,000; Peter B. Sweeny, $42,000; Richard B. Connolly, $42,000; Isaac Van Anden, $20,000; Martin Kalbfleisch, $20,000; Seymour L. Husted, $20,000; Harry C. Murphy, $10,000; Alexander McCue, $10,000; J. S. T. Stranahan, $10,000; A. S. Barnes, $10,000.

The Secretary said the aggregate cost of the construction of the bridge to date, not including the new terminal stations, was $17,489,855.12. He was questioned in regard to the condemnation proceedings in connection with the acquirement of the land in Liberty Street and the plaza. He said the values fixed by the condemnation proceedings were extravagant.

"Is it not fair to assume," asked Mr. Duffy, "that the plaza was not a bridge improvement, in view of the fact that Brooklyn alone bore the expense?"

"I suppose so."

Secretary Beam said that out of the sixty-three pieces of property in Liberty Street and the plaza twenty-two were obtained by private purchase and the rest by condemnation proceedings. He said the Brooklyn-Union Elevated Railroad now paid $5,000 a year for its entrances into the existing bridge station from Sands and York Streets.

Q.—Do you remember that in 1891 the New-York Commissioners of Accounts, after investigating the bridge finances, recommended that all bridge supplies be bought only after competitive bidding? A.—I remember the investigation, but I forget what the report recommended.

Charles C. Martin, Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the bridge, was asked the reason for the long delay in the completion of the new terminal stations in Brooklyn and this city. Some of the delay, he explained, was due to the action of the bridge officials in ordering work suspended, while the contracting companies had been delayed by causes which, the Superintendent said, were beyond their control. He did not specify these causes, but said he would submit in writing later a detailed statement showing the reason for each suspension of work. The penalty clause of $5,000 a day, he said, had never been enforced. The New-York terminal station was to have been completed in nine months from June, 1893. The Brooklyn terminal was to have been finished in October, 1895. It is now half finished. Work is much less advanced on the New-York terminal.

Mr. Martin said that he had never been consulted by the contractors as to the personnel of the sub-contractors, and that only once had he recommended workmen to the contractors or sub-contractors.

The quality of the cables used on the bridge railway and the method of buying them were inquired into. The Superintendent said he had always told the John A. Roebling's Sons Company to make the best cable, and charge a fair price for it. "I bought the last cable in May, 1895, without asking for bids, through an oversight," said Mr. Martin. "I forgot the Trustees had ordered bids to be asked for. That was solely due to my carelessness, if you choose to call it so."

Superintendent Martin was questioned at length at the afternoon session by Mr. Zaring, counsel for the sub-committee, in regard to the plaza at the Brooklyn end of the bridge.

Q.—Do any of the railroads, elevated or surface, get any closer to the new station than to the old? A.—No.

Q.—Then is it not a fact that this so-called improvement, which has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, affords no additional facilities to any persons except to the little 5 per cent. of passengers who come from Fulton Street to the Brooklyn end of the bridge on foot? A.—That is so, but then there are now additional facilities for vehicle traffic.

Q.—Was the plaza your idea? A.—No.

Q.—I want to know whose idea it was. A.—I don't know.

The Superintendent was asked to explain an item of "materials and labor" appearing on the side of receipts in one of the annual reports.

Q.—Do the Bridge Trustees sell labor? A.—They did sell labor to a contractor in that one case. The end, however, justified the means.

Q.—Well, would you put a merry-go-round on the plaza if you thought it would attract passengers to the bridge? A.—I would if I was ordered to by the Trustees.

Superintendent Martin said Contractor Michael J. Dady had laid poor foundation under his pavement on Liberty Street.

President Howell was the next witness. He was examined by Mr. Zaring. The President described his duties. He was asked in relation to the supplies that had been furnished by his firm, Howell & Saxton, the founders, to the bridge.

"All told," said Mr. Howell, "my firm never sold over $1,000 worth of supplies to the bridge. The orders were sent to our firm by the Superintendent without my knowledge, and when I found it out I ordered that no more orders be sent.

Q.—You were paid for the materials? A.—Certainly. We were not in business for fun.

Q.—Did it ever occur to you why the orders came to you? A.—Out of friendship, I suppose, but it was no real friendship for me. The orders were so small. There was not enough in it to make a scandal of. If the bridge wanted $2500 worth of materials in our line we would have bid.

Q.—Your objection, then, was to the size of the job? A.—Oh, well, those orders were so small, so insignificant.

President Howell, in answer to questions, said that Alfred C. Barnes was on the Committee of Trustees appointed in 1891 to lay out the Liberty Street and plaza improvement.

Q.—Did Gen. Barnes resign from the committee? A.—No.

Lawyer Bergen interposed to say that Gen. Barnes resigned. The minutes were called for and read. They showed that Gen. Barnes resigned in September, 1891, and that his resignation was accepted "temporarily" by the Trustees.

Q.—Gen. Barnes owned a factory on the east side of Liberty Street. A.—The Barnes estate owned the factory.

Q.—Did the Trustees ever spend money to influence legislation at Albany? A.—Not one penny.

President Howell said he did not believe it would have been any cheaper to condemn the Barnes and other factories and take land on the east instead of the west side of Liberty Street.

Q.—Are the police and other employes on the bridge employed at the instance of politicians? A.—That is a broad question. That depends on whom you call politicians. I call every man a politician. I get letters from ministers, Mayors, and legislators asking me to appoint their friends on the bridge. If a fellow is bright and cleancut and comes from the right quarter and is recommended by the right party I give him a job. If he is satisfactory to Superintendent Martin.

Q.—Do the Bridge Trustees keep an account with the People's Trust Company? A.—They do.

Q.—Who is the President of that company? A.—Felix Campbell.

Q.—What are his politics? A.—Oh, he is a thorough Democrat.

Q.—Was he also a Commissioner to condemn lands needed by the bridge? A.—He was.

Mr. Zaring brought out the fact that the City of Brooklyn has for months paid 6 per cent. interest on a judgment against the bridge held by the People's Trust Company, while at the same time the city was getting only 4 per cent. for its bonds issued to pay this and other judgments. Mr. Howell said he blamed the Brooklyn Government for that.

The investigation was adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when the examination of Mr. Howell will be continued.

EXAMINING MARK TWAIN'S ASSETS

Supplementary Proceedings on a Judgment Resulting from Failure of C. L. Webster & Co.—Mr. Clemens in Poor Health.

Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) the humorist, was yesterday examined in supplementary proceedings at the office of his lawyers, 30 Wall Street. Mr. Clemens was a partner in the publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Co. The firm was organized in 1885, failed in 1890, was reorganized, and failed again in April, 1894, with assets of $25,000, and liabilities of $80,000. The firm published Grant's Memoirs, and made a success of it, but in the late business depression the firm became embarrassed.

The examination of Mark Twain yesterday was upon a judgment against him and Frederick J. Hall, another member of the firm, that Thomas Russell & Sons, printers, of 34 New Chambers Street, obtained in the sum of $5,046.83. Upon the return of the execution unsatisfied, Justice Patterson issued an order for the examination of Messrs. Clemens and Hall.

Mr. Clemens returned from Europe about six weeks ago and went to Elmira. He was there served with the order for the examination, and came here yesterday morning.

Henry H. Rogers, a Director in the Standard Oil Company, the other member of the firm, was present yesterday, waiting to be examined after the judgment creditors finished with Mr. Clemens.

Mr. Clemens was examined in private, the lawyers on both sides agreeing not to make public any of the proceedings. The examination was not concluded yesterday, and will go on again at 10 o'clock this morning.

Bainbridge Colby, assignee of the firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., said that Mr. Clemens had lost all of his money trying to keep the firm solvent, and that in its failure he had lost everything.

When the firm needed money and Mr. Clemens had no more to give it, Mrs. Clemens made loans, until, at the time of the failure, it owed her $70,000. For this she has never made a claim against the firm's assets.

Mr. Colby said that Mr. Clemens has done all in his power to aid him in paying the firm's creditors, and to dispose of the assets, which consisted of books that accumulated in the nine years that the firm was in business.

The assignee has paid divid

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Short Interest Increased by a Concerted Bear Attack.

FALSE REPORTS OF DAMAGE TO CROPS

Investors Show No Disposition to Liquidate — What Is Likely to Happen When the Covering Movement Begins.

THURSDAY, P. M.

After a comparatively quiet opening at somewhat improved prices the bear leaders made a concerted attack on the market and succeeded in bringing about a lower level of prices. The pressure was kept on throughout the day, and the success of the manipulators was represented at the close by declines of something less than a point each in the Grangers, 1¼ points in Louisville and Nashville, and minor fractions in other railways. New-England scored an exceptional decline of 2½ points, but fluctuations in that stock just now are made on small transactions, and have little or no significance. The industrials suffered with the railways, the decline in Sugar being 1¾, in Distillers' ½, in Chicago Gas ⅝, in Tobacco 1¼, in Leather 1, in Leather preferred 3½, and in Tennessee Coal and Iron 1½.

The decline was brought about by heavy selling for the short account, a conservative estimate being that the short interest was increased during the day by 50,000 shares. A large part of the selling was in the Grangers, and it was accompanied by reports of crop damage by frost in the Northwest. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that all the reports of injury came over the private wires of brokers. The principal damage was alleged to have occurred in Minnesota and Dakota, yet the Government weather report failed to mention frost in either of these States, or in any other. Furthermore, the Signal Service forecast for to-morrow promises fair and warmer weather in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Colorado, and Wyoming. A leading commission house telegraphed to the President of one of the Northwestern roads for information concerning the weather conditions, and received a reply to the effect that there was no sign of frost in that section. Reports of damage are to be expected, for speculation will hang on crop conditions for some time to come.

The noteworthy feature of to-day's attack on values was that it failed to induce liquidation in any quarter. Investors who have held stocks and other securities through the long period of depression are not to be frightened into parting with them at a time when every known condition promises a return of prosperity. The Government crop report which was issued yesterday indicates the largest corn crop ever raised—2,300,000,000 bushels, or 200,000,000 bushels more than the banner crop of 1889. At 50 cents a bushel this means $1,150,000,000 taken out of the ground. The yield, if it is secured, will more than compensate for the slight shortage in wheat, which, however, promises to be within a small percentage of an average crop. Aside from the crops, the condition of the corn trade is most auspicious, and practically all manufacturing and mercantile interests report distinct evidences of improvement. It is not surprising, therefore, that bear raids fail to bring about liquidation.

The short interest in the market is now large and ultimately will have to be covered. How long this operation may be delayed it is hard to say, but it is a certainty that when it is undertaken prices will advance—and sharply, too. The bear leaders have had their own way so long that they believe that they can continue to attack other people's property with impunity, failing to realize that conditions have changed and that a season of prosperity has displaced the long period of gloom and depression which was necessary to their former successes. The stock market will fluctuate, but those who risk their money on the idea that this is not "a bull year" will learn their mistake.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was quiet, but a better demand is looked for in the near future. Rates, however, were unchanged at 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper in moderate demand, but the offerings were light. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $109,325,805, and the balances were $8,025,748. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $618,536.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88⅝@$4.89 for 60-day bills, $4.89⅝@$4.90 for demand, $4.90⅛@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.13¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 96, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅜ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,223,961
Imports for the same period	21,492,697
Net exports	$11,731,264
Net exports to date, 1894	60,208,250
Net exports to date, 1893	61,575,187
Net exports to date, 1892	58,431,862

THE IRON TRADE.

The Iron Age says: "The third quarter of the year opens auspiciously for the iron trade. The $13 predicted for Bessemer pig has been passed and now $15 at Pittsburg is regarded as almost certain to be realized. What may happen when the railroads become heavy buyers, as they will in August and September, unless the corn crop fails, can be left to the imagination. Markets are well sold for the coming three months, and less difficulty is experienced in securing advanced prices than in making satisfactory deliveries. A large Western plate mill has been forced to ship several thousand tons of billets to Eastern mills to be rolled into plates. The consumption of structural material is far surpassing the expectation."

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull; in fact, the sales were smaller than on any day for some time past. Prices, however, were firm. The principal changes were: Advanced—Iron Mountain general 5s, 1; Louisville and Nashville general 6s, 1½; Western North Carolina 6s, 1½. Declined—Missouri Pacific 1st 4s, 1.

Government bonds were firm. The sales were $5,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 112⅜; $5,000 5s, coupon, at 116⅜, and $5,000 do, registered, at 116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112 @112½	
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	124	124½
5s, r., 1904	116⅜	116⅞
5s, c., 1904	116½	116⅞
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities $1,000 Virginia funded debt 3-3s of 1991 sold at 62.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	147	150	130
Alton & Terre Haute	63	63	63	63	..	63	100
American Cotton Oil	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26	27	200
*American Sugar Refining	112¾	112⅝	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞	110	34,805
*American Sugar Refining pf.	109¾	109⅞	109½	109¾	109	109½	95
American Tobacco	113	113	111¾	112⅛	112¼	112⅞	6,274
American Tobacco pf	115	115	115	115	113	115	10
Atch., Top. & S. F., 1st in. pd.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	2,498
Baltimore & Ohio	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	63	218
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53⅝	53⅞	115
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	2,127
Chicago Gas	56	57⅛	54½	55	54⅞	55	45,030
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	55	56	300
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅝	99½	98⅝	98⅞	98¾	99⅛	4,678
Chicago, Rur. & Quincy	86⅜	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	86	19,270
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45¾	46	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45¾	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68⅞	68⅞	67⅝	68¼	68⅝	68¾	17,223
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	123	123	122¾	122¾	122	123	532
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72⅞	73	71⅜	71⅝	71¾	72	6,166
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	9½	9½	9	9	9	9¾	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39½	39½	38¾	39¼	39	39½	1,510
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6½	6½	6½	6½	5½	6½	50
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	25	25½	200
Delaware & Hudson	130¾	130¾	130½	130⅝	130⅜	131½	382
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	15½	15½	15½	15	15½	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21¼	21½	20¾	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	8,375
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	100½	100½	100½	100½	99¾	100½	30
General Electric	36¾	36¾	35⅞	36⅛	36	36⅜	2,250
H. B. Claflin	100	100	99	99	..	..	50
Illinois Central	98	99¼	98	99¼	98½	99¾	70
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	17½	200
Iowa Central	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅞	100
Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	33½	35	225
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	16½	..	100
Laclede Gas	24⅜	24½	23⅜	24⅜	24¼	24¾	600
Lake Erie & Western	25½	25⅝	25	25¼	25¼	25½	2,730
Lake Shore	147¼	147¼	147	147¼	146½	147	450
*Long Island Traction	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	2,508
Louisville & Nashville	60⅜	61⅜	58¾	59⅝	59⅝	59¾	8,550
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	26	27	220
Manhattan Consolidated	111¼	111¼	110⅛	111	110½	111	2,485
Mexican National certs.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	100
Minn. & St. Louis	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20	21	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	82	83½	15
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	49	200
Minnesota Iron	63½	63½	63½	63½	62½	66	45
Missouri Pacific	34	34⅝	32½	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞	8,170
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18½	410
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	38⅝	38⅞	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝	2,661
*National Lead Company	34	34	34	34	33¾	34¼	710
*National Lead Company pf.	91	91	91	91	90⅜	91	55
New-Jersey Central	102¼	102¼	102	102	101¾	102	610
New-York Central	104¾	104¾	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104½	130
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	53	53	51⅞	51½	50½	51	1,810
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16	17	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	..	73	210
New-York, Lack. & Western	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	..	..	7
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23	24½	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10	10½	1,070
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	29	29¼	27½	28½	28½	28¾	1,331
Norfolk & Western	35½	35½	35½	35½	35	35¾	100
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	200
Northern Pacific	5	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	1,045
Northern Pacific pf.	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	250
Ontario & Western	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	200
Oregon Improvement	12¼	12¼	12	12	11⅜	13	400
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	8	35
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	29	29	28¾	29½	500
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅝	100
Philadelphia & Reading	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18	21,020
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19¾	19¾	19¼	19½	19⅝	20	570
Pitts. C., C. & St. Louis pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	50	51½	50
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172	172	172	172	172	175	30
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8⅛	8	8	7⅞	8	900
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½	4,030
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	39⅝	40¼	300
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	116⅜	118	25
Southern Pacific	24½	24½	24	24	24	24½	400
Southern Railway	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅝	1,250
Southern Railway pf.	43⅜	43½	42¾	43	43	43¼	4,400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37⅞	37⅞	36⅛	36½	36½	37	9,055
Texas Pacific	13¼	13⅜	13	13	13	13¼	1,700
Twin City Rt. Trust	28	28	28	28	..	..	12
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	15¼	15¼	15½	15¾	..	..	100
Union Pacific	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	400
United States Cordage	1	1⅛	1	1	1	1⅛	910
United States Cordage pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	2⅜	791
United States Cordage gtd.	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	645
United States Rubber	40¼	40¼	40⅜	40¼	40	40¾	900
United States Rubber pf.	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	93	93¾	275
*United States Leather	18¼	18¼	17	17⅝	17¼	17½	8,497
*United States Leather pf.	91	91	87½	88¾	88	88¼	8,975
Wabash	8¾	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¾	135
Wabash pf.	20⅝	20⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞	960
Western Union Telegraph	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	91¼	91¾	520
*Western Union Beef	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	11	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅜	17½	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	17	15,915
Wisconsin Central	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅞	100
Total sales							276,495

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs	1,000	Denv & Rio G'de 4s	87
12,000	76½	Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s	101½
500	76	10,000	101½
60,000	76¾	Ft W'th & D C 1st	100
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs	3,000	Kan City & Pac 1st	76¼
1,000	76¼	Kansas Pacific 5s	
1st instlmnt paid		Denver Division	
25,000	29½	Assented	
41,000	27⅝	10,000	109
7,000	29½	Kan Pac 1st Cons	71
12,000	29⅝	4,000	71½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	9,000	Kings Co Elev 1st	107½
14,000	107¾	2,000	81
3,000	107⅞	Laclede Gaslight Co	
Cent'l of N J G M 5s	2,000	of St L 1st 5s	96
2,000	116	L Erie & W'n 2d 5s	104
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	1,000	5,000	104
1,000	83¼	L S & M So 1st Reg	115
4,000	83¼	23,000	115
3,000	83	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	102¼
5,000	83¼	1,000	102¾
Chicago & Alton S F	1,000	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	110½
1,000	115¼	3,000	110½
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	5,000	5,000	110¼
5,000	100	Louisv & Nashville	
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s	2,000	General Mtge 6s	120
5,000	142	Manhat'n R'y Con 4s	101
3,000	142½	3,000	101
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	1,000	Metrop'n Elevated 1st	120
1,000	104½	1,000	120
2,000	104	Mil & St Paul 1st	107⅝
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	1,000	Chic & Mo Div 5s	106
1,000	88⅛	1,000	87½
Clev, C, Chic & St L	1,000	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	87½
St Louis Div 4s	7,000	1,000	87½
7,000	94	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	62⅝
Colorado Midland 4s	1,000	37,000	62½
9,000	26	10,000	62⅝
Trust Co Certfs	5,000	Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s	91⅜
5,000	26¼	5,000	91⅜
Col & Ninth Av 1st	5,000	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	84
5,000	110¼	2,000	84
18,000	110⅜	8,000	68
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	2,000	N Y Elevated 1st	83
2,000	83	10,000	107
Den & R G Imp 5s	1,000	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	85½
1,000	85½	9,000	110
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	1,000	N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	109½
1,000	109½	13,000	93½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	2,000	Nor Pac 2d Coupon	103⅜
2,000	103	10,000	103⅜
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s	1,000	1,000	103½
9,000	103½	7,000	103⅝
Total sales			$1,077,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..
American Coal	91¾	..
American Cotton Oil pf.	74	74¾
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113	115
American T. & C.	94	97
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	11
*Bay State Gas	16	23
B., C. & N., ill. pf.	32½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	103	105
Brunswick Co.	2¼	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	21	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	58
Burl., C. R. & N.	43¾	..
Canadian Pacific	56½	58
Cedar F. & M.	6	10
Central Pacific	18⅜	19¼
Chicago & Alton	157	161
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	99½	100½
C. & E. I. 1907 pf.	144	147
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	92	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32⅛	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	143	144
Del., Lack. & Western	162	163
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47½	48
D. M. & Ft. D.	9¼	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45½	..
Detroit Gas	29	..
*D., S. S. & A.	5¾	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15
Erie Tel. & Tel.	57½	57¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	44
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	53	..
Flint & P. M.	14½	16
Flint & P. M. pf.	40	44
Great Northern pf.	127	131
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅞	1⅜
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	23	..
Illinois Steel Co.	74	74¾
Joliet & Chicago	100	..
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	5
Laclede Gas pf.	80	85
Lake Erie & Western pf.	83½	84½
Long Island	85	88
L. N. A. & C.	88¾	91¼
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
L., St. L. & T.	..	1½
Mahoning Coal R.	115	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	4½	6½
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
Mexican Central	11½	13
Michigan Central	100¼	100¾
N., C. & St. L.	68	90
National Linseed Oil	28½	29½
National Starch	6½	9
National Starch 1st pf.	40	50
National Starch 2d pf.	26	34
New Central C.	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	209	212
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30¼	32
N. Y., L. E. & W.	13¾	14½
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	14½	15½
Northwestern Telegraph	106	..
Ontario Mining	8	9½
Oregon Railway & Navigation	26	30
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peoria & Eastern	6	8
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47⅜	..
Pitts. & W. pf.	30½	31½
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	148	..
Quicksilver	2¾	3¾
Quicksilver pf.	17	19
Rens. & Sar.	178	..
Rio Grande Western	17	18¾
Rio Grande Western pf.	43	45
R., W. & O.	115	116
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	28	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	..	91
St. P., M. & M.	115½	117
Silver bullion certificates	67⅛	67⅜
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
*Texas Central	16	..
*Texas Central pf.	41	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10½	11½
Toledo & O. C.	46	49
Toledo & O. C. pf.	79½	81
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	2	2½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	6	7½
U. P., D. & G.	5	6
United States Express	41	43
Utica & Black River	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	107	112
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	53½	54

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	112⅜	112⅜	109¼	110¼	19,370
Am. Tobacco	113	113	111⅜	112½	320
Am. Cot. Oil	26½	26½	26½	26½	50
A., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	590
Ark. C. Imp.	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	450
N. Y., S. & W. pf	30	30	30	30	870
Chicago Gas	55⅞	57⅜	54¼	54⅞	10,460
C., R. I. & P.	73	73	71½	71⅝	1,840
C. B. & Q.	87	87	85⅝	85⅞	7,510
C. M. & St. P.	69⅜	69⅜	68⅜	68¾	10,590
Ches. & O.	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	30
Dist. & C. F.	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	2,900
Gen. Electric	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36¼	300
L. E. & West.	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	50
Laclede Gas	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	300
Louis. & N.	60⅜	60⅜	58¾	59	2,360
Manhattan	111	111	110½	110½	110
Mo. Pacific	33⅞	34	32⅝	32⅝	850
Nat. Lead	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	10
N. Y. Central	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	50
N. Y. & N. W. pf	30	30	28	28	30
New-England	52	52	51¼	51¼	430
Phil. & Read.	18	18	17⅜	17⅝	4,050
Southern pf.	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42⅜	50
Tenn. C. & I.	37⅞	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	1,150
Texas Pac.	13¼	13¼	13	13	160
U. S. Cordage	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	50
U. S. Leather pf.	17	17	17	17	10
Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20	100
West. Union	91½	91½	91⅛	91⅛	170
Total sales					65,720

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	29½	29½	29½	29½	$10,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s, cfs.	76½	76½	76½	76½	10,000
R. G. W. 4s.	77½	77½	77½	77½	3,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	40	40	40	40	8,000
St. P., M. & M., Mont. 4s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	2,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
‡Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Bank Note	44	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf.	43	..
American Typefounders'	4¼	5¼
American Typefounders' pf.	35	..
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¾	106
‡Atlantic Trust (new)	185	192
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	23¼	24¾
Barney & Smith pf. stock	75	..
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf.	67½	71½
Brooklyn St. & Ferry R. R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	202
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ex.) 5s	87½	89½
Brooklyn City Railroad	181½	183½
Brooklyn Traction	17¼	18¼
Brooklyn Traction pf.	65	..
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	86	87½
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	148	151
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
†Central & South American Tel.	118	124
†Cent. & South Amer. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co., New-York	150	160
Central National Bank	116	121
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	165½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb.	21¾	24½
Central R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	123	..
Central Trust Company	1020	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	52½	54
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	2⅜	2⅝
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	160	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	80	92½
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	85	89
Detroit Gas stock	29	..
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94¾	96
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	174½	176
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	106	108
Ensley Land Company	¾	1⅜
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195	198
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Evans. & Rich. R. R. gtd. 5s	50	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 1st	114½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57½	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58	61
42d St. & Grand St. Railroad	310	325
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	83	84½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73½	75
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105¾	..
*Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	110
Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	..
Holland Trust stock	80	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	78	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	102½	105
Henderson Bridge 6s	112	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	5	8
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	35	42
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104	..
Hudson River Telephone	39	45
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106
Indianapolis Gas stock	153	155
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	69
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	78½	80
International Ocean Telegraph	105¾	..
Iron Steamboat	4¾	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Journeay & Burnham	45	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.

FINANCIAL.—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
18 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 49 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

To Bondholders of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY

The BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE having promised to report their recommendations to the bondholders after further investigation of the company's affairs, and having, (with the exception of Mr. Dumont Clarke, who has withdrawn from the committee,) agreed upon the conclusions following, now advise the bondholders that in their judgment:

1. The present condition of affairs is due largely to mismanagement and inexperience.

2. The plan of reorganization proposed by representatives of the company affords no reasonable prospect of improvement in the management of the business.

3. Your bonds were issued and taken as first mortgage bonds, and the security is worth as much now as it was when the bonds were issued, although possibly of less value than was then supposed; and no sufficient reason appears why you should not make the most of your security rather than submit to be deprived of it for the benefit of other interests.

4. Such proceedings should be taken as will lead to the foreclosure of the mortgage, when the bondholders can buy in the property for their own benefit, or can reorganize the property in connection with the stockholders upon such terms as may be mutually acceptable under an efficient business management; the earning capacity, as well as the value of the property, being such as to justify such an arrangement.

5. If in pursuing this policy some or all of the mills now in operation should be closed for a time, this would not in the end injuriously affect your security.

The bonds already deposited with this committee, although as yet less than a majority, are sufficient in amount to protect your rights and to prevent action by others prejudicial to your interests.

All bondholders who approve the course now recommended are requested to deposit their bonds with the **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY**, in **NEW-YORK**, or the **BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY**, in **BOSTON**, on or **BEFORE JULY 25, 1895.**

A **COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION** will be nominated to carry out the principles now recommended upon a formal plan containing such provisions as may be agreed upon, and in which opportunity will be given to the stockholders to participate on equitable terms.

New-York, July 9, 1895.

R. M. GALLAWAY,
Merchants' National Bank.

STUYVESANT FISH,
National Park Bank.

EBENEZER S. MASON,
Bank of New-York.

CHARLES A. VIALLE,
National Bank of the Republic, Boston.

GEORGE RIPLEY,
Hide and Leather National Bank, Boston.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.

JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary,
21 Broad St., New-York.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, June 28, 1895.

Believing it to be in the interest of all parties to the reorganization, the Committee have extended the time for deposit of securities of the United States Cordage Company with the

Manhattan Trust Company of New-York

to and including July 12, 1895, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds.

Guaranteed Stock, with first installment of $5.00 per share.

Preferred Stock, with first installment of $2.50 per share.

Common Stock, with first installment of $1.25 per share.

Deposits of the above securities will not be received after July 12, 1895, except in the discretion of the Committee and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

John L. Cadwalader, Esq., Counsel.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. Treasury Department, No. 5003.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Reorganization OF THE Central Railroad & Banking Co. OF GEORGIA.

A plan of purchase of the railroads and properties of the **Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia** and the other lines embraced in its system has been prepared, and **The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York** has been, by proper agreements and request, appointed agent and depository under such plan.

The following interests have already lodged their written approval of the plan and have requested the said Trust Company to proceed to call for deposits thereunder and take all such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully effectuate and execute the reorganization, namely:

A majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The Committee of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The underwriter of the proposed First Mortgage Bonds of the new company, to be used in taking up the present tripartite bonds.

The Committee representing the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company.

DEPOSITS UNDER THIS PLAN ARE INVITED FROM THE FOLLOWING PARTIES IN INTEREST:

(1.) The holders of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(2.) The holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(3.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company.

(4.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

(5.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company.

(6.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Macon and Northern Railroad Company.

(7.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Rome Railroad Company.

(8.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad Company.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be issued by the undersigned in exchange for securities so deposited.

THE RIGHT TO MAKE SUCH DEPOSITS IS HEREBY LIMITED TO THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1895.

Printed copies of such plan and any further information in connection with the reorganization which may be desired by the security holders will be furnished at the office of the undersigned, 120 Broadway, or by **Messrs. Samuel Thomas** and **Thomas F. Ryan,** at their office, in the Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty St., New-York City.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Depository.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Long Island Traction Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1895.

Stockholders of the Long Island Traction Company are hereby notified, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, that the time for the deposit of stock, and the payment of the first installment of five dollars ($5) per share is limited to on or before **July 15, 1895.**

The second, and final, installment of five dollars ($5) per share is payable on or before **September 2, 1895.**

Stockholders are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New-York their stock certificates, with transfer thereof to the Committee or in blank duly executed, and thereby to assent and become parties to the Plan and Agreement.

Trust Company receipts will be issued for deposited stock.

Outstanding participation certificates will be received and credited on account, at their face value of $2 per share, in payment of the cash subscription.

Holders of participation certificates may, if they so elect, receive in lieu of any other benefit under the agreement, payment in cash for their certificates at par, with interest at 6 per cent.

Depositing stockholders who shall pay their subscription in full will be entitled to receive one share of new stock for every two shares of old stock, new bonds at par to the amount of the cash subscription of $10 per share paid, and new stock to an amount equal to 75 per cent. of the amount of cash subscription of $10 per share paid.

The shares of the new Company will be represented by voting trust certificates for five years, as provided in the Reorganization Agreement, under a voting trust whereof Frederic P. Olcott, Roswell P. Flower, and Anthony N. Brady are the Trustees.

The Plan has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Long Island Traction Company and by the Committee of Stockholders formed to protect their interests.

For full particulars and details of the Plan and Agreement, reference is made to the original thereof filed with the Central Trust Company of New-York.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH,
Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1895.

The following bonds of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 19, 37, 48, 52, 57, 60, 113, 124, 133, 143, 151, 165, 177, 179, 234, 250, 295, 332, 355, 358, 427, 443, 467, 476, 488, and 493, have this day been drawn by lot for redemption by the undersigned Trustees, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the 1st day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WILLIAM MAHL, Trustee.

Dividends.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
57 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway.
New-York, June 20, 1895.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1895, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 29, 1895, and reopen July 16, 1895.

H. B PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Lost and Found.

CERTIFICATES NOS. A308 AND A3,145 OF Long Island Traction Co. stock, in name of John C. Judge and Dennis Judge, respectively, having been lost, the holder is hereby notified to return same to owners at 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., New-York. Transfer stopped.

Financial.

Reorganization OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement have been called for payment and must be paid to the respective depositaries on or before the following dates, viz.:

The second installments of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895;**

The third installments of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895;**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Installments of the assessment not paid on or before the above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share upon each installment in arrears; and the Committee reserves the right at any time to declare forfeited the rights of holders of certificates of deposit for stock who fail to pay the respective installments of the assessment within the dates above specified.

The time for the deposit of Bonds and Stock without payment of a penalty having expired on **JULY 8TH, 1895,** deposits will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount of the Bonds and Stock deposited; but the Committee reserves the right at any time to decline to receive any further deposits.

Dated July 9, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1895.

The Milwaukee Street Railway Co.

REORGANIZATION.

The bondholders, coupon holders, and stockholders of the MILWAUKEE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to exchange their holdings against negotiable certificates of deposit at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, where a large majority of all classes of securities has already been deposited under the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.

Deposits of the above securities will not be received after July 15, 1895, except in the discretion of the Committee and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL,
ARNOLD MARCUS,
CHARLES W. WETMORE,
A. MARCUS, Secretary,
15 Broad St.
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
45 Wall St.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, July 11.—Another portion of the loss sustained by wheat earlier in the week was regained to-day, and that in face of a Government report that was construed bearishly by many in the trade. The selling side was espoused by the majority of traders at the opening. In the first few minutes more than a cent was deducted from prices as quoted at the close yesterday. Business then quieted for a while, but about the beginning of the second hour corn began to assume a stronger tone, and wheat advanced in sympathy with it, and as the session approached a close further strength was communicated by reports of large export sales at Duluth, and by higher Continental cables. The Cincinnati Price Current reported no essential change in wheat crop conditions during the past week. The Daily Trade Bulletin figured a total yield, including both Spring and Winter wheat, of 405,779,000 bushels, the Government's average and percentage rating taken as a basis. Liverpool opening cables were steady, but closing ones were easy. Receipts to-day were 41 cars at Chicago and 119 in the Northwest. Withdrawals from store amounted to 32,780 bushels, and 240,424 bushels cleared the Chicagoboard.

WHEAT—September opened from 63⅝c to 64⅝c, sold between 64¼c and 67½c, closing at 67⅛@67¼c—1⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat held at steady prices, but closed nominally 2c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 165,003 bushels; shipments, 196,659 bushels. Receipts at Western points, 99,100 bushels; shipments, 150,082 bushels.

CORN—Things looked for corn prices at the opening to-day, but all obstacles were surmounted and a gain scored before the session was very old. The Government report was not an encouraging one. The Daily Trade Bulletin figuring out that it meant a yield of 2,376,043 bushels, or almost double that of 1894. The Cincinnati Price Current reported the crop in good condition and promising well. A light crop talk for Iowa, Illinois and "shorts" to buying, and other considerations were lost sight of in the temporary excitement. Receipts to-day were 170 cars, and 292,003 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were 357,000 bushels. Liverpool cables were firm. September corn opened at 43c, sold between 44½c and 42½c, closing at 44⅜@44½c—1@1¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was 2@2½c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 116,924 bushels; shipments, 507,310 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points were 165,383 bushels.

OATS ruled firm, excepting for a short period at the opening, when, like everything else, they displayed a lack of firmness. The feeling was altogether a sympathetic one, with only a moderate business transacted. The Government report gave no particular bearish influence to the situation for this grain. The Cincinnati Price Current stated that a slight improvement had taken place during the past week. Taking the Government's data, a yield of 1,500,000 bushels is looked for. Receipts to-day were 154 cars, and 85,457 bushels were taken from store. September closed ⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were generally steady, little or no change being quotable in price.

RYE was inactive; speculative orders were few; No. 2 on the regular market was 48c bid; September was 50c bid; October was 52c asked.

BARLEY was slow and dull. A few cars of good to choice cars sold at 41@44c. Common grades were 3@6c under these prices. Buyers were very scarce. September was 50c bid.

PROVISIONS—Hogs at the yards were 10c higher this morning, affording some encouragement to holders of product. The recovery in wheat was incidentally a strengthening factor also. Offerings were very light early in the day, and respectable advances were made all along the line. Later in the day the professional who has been notably fortunate in the late decline in grain and provisions sold liberally, and a part of the advance was lost. Pork closed 10c higher for September pork, September lard, and September ribs, however. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and steady. Receipts and shipments were fair. The cash market was quiet and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 190 cars; oats, 155 cars; hogs, 13,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Vessel business was dull, at 1c for grain to Buffalo.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	63¼@64	66⅝@...	62⅝@...	65⅝@65⅞
Sept	64⅛@65⅜	67½@...	64¼@...	67⅛@67¼
Dec	67⅛@67⅜	69¼@...	66¾@...	69¼@...
Corn, No. 2—				
July	42⅛@...	44 @...	42⅛@...	44 @...
Sept.	42⅞@43	44½@...	42⅜@...	44⅜@44½
May	33¾@36⅜	36½@...	35⅜@...	36⅝@...
Oats, No. 2—				
July	23⅝@...	23⅝@...	23⅛@...	23⅞@...
Sept	23⅛@23½	23½@...	23⅛@...	23½@...
May	26⅜@26⅝	27⅛@27¼	26½@26⅝	27⅛@...
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
July	$11.22½	$11.22½	$11.22½	$11.22½
Sept.	11.32½	11.55	11.15	11.35
Lard, per 100 lb—				
July	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35
Sept	6.42½	6.50	6.37½	6.45
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
Sept.	6.22½	6.35	6.20	6.30

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull; the feeling was easy, buyers showing indifference; No. 2 Spring wheat, 65¾@68¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@67c; No. 2 red, 65¾@66¾c; No. 2 corn, 44⅜@44½c; No. 2 oats, 23⅝c; No. 2 rye, 48c, bid; No. 2 barley, 45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.35; prime timothy seed, $5.80, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $11.12½@$11.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.32½@$6.35; short-rib sides, (loose) $6.15@$6.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@$6.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, $5.31; granulated, $4.99; standard A, $4.96 per bbl; linseed oil, (as quoted by the National Linseed Company, raw, 59c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,295	6,943
Wheat, bushels	11,050	22,772
Corn, bushels	53,800	476,922
Oats, bushels	146,300	353,948
Barley, bushels	2,850	.....

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 16½c; firsts, 15@16c; seconds, 12@14c. Eggs firm; fresh stock, 11c.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, July 11.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 5 bales; exports, coastwise, 363 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 5,761 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 11.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 665 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 106,131 bales.

GALVESTON, July 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5¾c; net and gross receipts, 90 bales, 1 bale of which new cotton; stock, 10,841 bales.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderately Active Trading and Higher Prices.

FIRMER WEST AND LOCAL COVERING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm — Corn Was Quiet — Provisions Firmer—Cotton Higher— Coffee Quiet.

Grain prices were lower early in the day, but the close showed a substantial advance, with rather free purchases for foreign account, and local shorts covering, while crop reports were unfavorable from some sections. Provisions were quiet but firmer. Cotton was fairly active and higher. Coffee quiet and lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	70 @	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	27 @	27¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	48¾@	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.60 @	$3.90
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85 @	3.95
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅛@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.50 @	13.25
Lard, Western steam	.. @	6.65
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7⅝@	8⅜
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15½@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.80 @	10.85
Lead	3.30 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1½@1⅝c, with the West and on foreign selling, with cables easier and longs realizing; advanced 2¾c on unfavorable crop news from South Dakota, free export business at Duluth, light offerings, and local covering, with the close firm at ⅞@1⅛c advance, with only a moderate business. Spot was quiet at 1⅜@1½c advance. Sales, 200,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, to arrive, at ¼c over September, cost, freight, and insurance, Buffalo. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, f. o. b. on board, 1c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 4c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 72c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 76c; No. 1 Manitoba, 76c....Clearances here, 15,625 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 150,982 bushels; receipts, 76,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 99,100 bushels; in the interior, 149,617 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ¾c with wheat and on local realizing, rallied 1c with the West, and closed ⅝@1⅛c advance, with a moderate trade....Spot was scarce and firm, with a light trade. Sales, 9,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at 1¼c over September, free on board, afloat, and 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed, at 45c delivered....Receipts, 110,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 165,391 bushels; in the interior, 73,484 bushels....Clearances here, 34,414 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 83,208 bushels.

OATS—Contracts opened weak at ⅜c decline, rallied ⅜c with the West, and closed firm at ¼c advance, with trading light. Spot was dull and firmer....Sales, 85,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 33¾c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 34½c; No. 3, 33½c; No. 2 mixed, 27@27¾c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 26¼c; rejected white, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 28@28⅜c; track mixed, 28@29c; track white, 33@39c for 40,000 bushels....Receipts, 10,800 bushels; exports, 21,002 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	.....	@...	70
August	320,000	67⅝@70½	70½
September	5,225,000	68¼@71 1-16	71
October	315,000	69 @71⅜	71⅜
December	3,420,000	70 13-16@73½	73⅝
May	10,000	76⅝@76 7-16	76⅝
Total	9,290,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	.....	@...	48⅝
August	55,000	47¼@48⅝	48⅝
September	370,000	47¼@49¼	49⅛
October	10,000	47½@49⅜	49⅜
Total	435,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	.....	@...	27¼
September	100,000	26⅝@27¼	27¼
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—Prices were steadier, but trading continued light. Sales, 14,400 bbls, including: City Mills, 4,200 bbls patents, 2,850 bbls choice, and 125 bbls fine, at quotations; 3,500 bbls Winter straights, $3.70@$3.80; 3,000 bbls Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; 2,600 bbls bakers' extra, $3@$3.25; 600 bbls Spring patents, $3.80@$3.90; 150 bbls No. 1 Winter, $3.40, and 150 bbls Michigan straights, $3.75....Arrivals, 12,336 bbls and 7,217 sacks; exports, 9,304 bbls and 12,874 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 23,555 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.25@$3.30
No. 1	3.60@ 3.70
Straights	3.75@ 3.95
White wheat straights	@ 4.00
Patents	3.80@ 4.00
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25
City patents	@ 4.60
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	@ 3.60
City supers	@ 3.40
City fine	@ 3.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.10@ ..
No. 1	2.90@$3.10	3.20@3.30
Clears	3.10@ 3.20	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.50@ 3.75	3.70@ 3.90
Patents	3.90@ 4.00	3.90@ 4.40
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00	4.15@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Weak and quiet; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.75@$3.85; fancy, $4@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.90; Estmerelda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 95@97c; fine do, $1.05.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65; including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Very light demand at easy prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middlings, 80@85c; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The export demands were slack again, while the position of the market generally was unchanged. Good off-grade yellow was at 25½c, while prime had 25⅝c as the best bid, with 26c asked. White was held fairly steady at 30@31c, with only a small distributing business. Crude, in barrels, was wholly nominal. The Texas, was not salable over 17c, and was dull at that. MENHADEN was slow; nominal prices were 22@23c. COCOANUT OIL was quiet, with Ceylon quoted at 5⅝c and Cochin at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL had a fair inquiry, with city quoted at 59c. NEATSFOOT OIL was dull, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was quiet, but with 50@52c quoted for city, chiefly at 50@51c for present make.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The oil market here opened at $1.47; highest, $1.47; lowest, $1.46; closed, $1.47.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The packers had better control of the several articles on the list, though a little freer movement in pork, moderate receipts of hogs, and the improved grain market. There was not much done here, the export interest was indifferent, and the general distributions of a moderate order. The week's hog packing was 100,000 head; same time last year, 85,000 head. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 13,000 head.

LARD was in better position at the West through the light receipts of hogs, and packers forced prices up a little without bringing about much speculative activity. The general export trading here was at the West continued slack. The West closed on July at $6.35 nominal, where September was at $6.37½@$6.50, closing at $6.45, or 10 points above Wednesday. Here cash was taken up at $6.57½ for 778 tcs, old packages, closing with sellers at $6.65, new packages. City steam was slow, with sellers' at $6.10, and $6 bid. Options—No sales; September closed at $6.75 nominal. Refined was quite; sale of 250 tcs for Continent on private terms, closing at $7.05 nominal; South American at $7.30. Compound lard was slow at $5@$5.25, as to quality.

PORK—Held most interest on speculative account, and was fairly active, with prices higher at one time by 30c per bbl, closing 10c above Wednesday, with the improvement mainly on the light receipts of hogs. July closed at $11.22, September at $11.15@$11.55, closing at $11.35. Here there was a fair export demand, with 500 bbls mess taken up. Prices here were: For mess, $12.50@$13.25; family mess, $12.50@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $12.50@$14.50.

CUTMEATS—In city meats, there was some irregularity to prices; there were some lots of 12-lb average bellies to be had at 7c, yet 45,000 lb were sold up to 7¼c; a lot of 5,000 lb, 10-lb average, was reported at 7c, although 7¼c was more generally asked. City pickled shoulders at 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 7@7¼c; 10-lb bellies, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c; pickled hams at 9¼@10c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅝@8¾c for 12-lb and 8¾@8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾@6c.

BACON—The short rib dealings at the West were a little more general and at 10 points' advance for the day, with July at 6.10@6.20c, closing at 6.20c, nominal; September at 6.20@6.25c, closing at 6.30c; October at 6.27c, nominal.

BEEF—Was dull and unchanged. Quotations: Packet, $9@$11; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and weak in price. Quoted: here at $18@$18.50, and $17@$17.50 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS—Were ¼ higher on moderate supplies; receipts at the West, 31,517 head; same time last year, 37,024 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $480@$5.15; left over, 17,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,057 head; active; $4.40@$5.10. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,660 head; strong; $4.60@$5.10. Omaha—Receipts, 2,800 head; strong to shade higher; $4.55@$4.80. Pittsburg—Slow; $5@$5.30. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,500 head; $4.50@$4.95. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; weak; $4.70@$4.80. Quotations here are 6 7-10c for heavy, 6 9-10c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 7c for 140 and 120 lb, and 7¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There were 200 hhds city sold at 4¾c, and this price was asked for all makes, yet there was difficulty in getting bids over 4¼c for some lots, and it was apparent that the soap trade was making a movement to get the general market down to 4¼c., however impossible at present to buy under 4⅜c. For country-made lots demand was moderate at easy prices; sales of 115,000 lb in lots at 4¼@4½c, as to quality. For Australian the market was held at 4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the demand from the local trade, which had been to 7c, was yesterday of a more reserved character at 6¾c, more by reason of the recent decline at Chicago to 7c, which dismisses any thought of competition thence at the figures and leaves the market more at the dictation of moderate wants from local sources. The city pressers have been adding a little steadily to their accumulations through the week by reason of the holding off of buyers, yet their stocks are not exactly large as yet. For lard stearine a quiet and moderate market at 8½c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active, and closed unchanged to 10 points lower, with freer local offerings. Havre was barely steady at 1/16 decline, and Hamburg quiet at partly ⅛ pfennig advance....Spot Rio was steady at 15½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 8 at 14c; 2,000 bags Maracaibo and 1,000 bags Central American on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 14.75c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.75c; March, 250 bags at 14.55c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close.—July, 1,000 bags at 14.60c; August, 250 bags at 14.75c; September, 2,500 bags at 14.80c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.90c; December, 500 bags at 14.75c; total, 5,250 bags; total for day, 7,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.60@14.70	12.85@12.95
February	14.55@14.65	12.75@12.85
March	14.55@14.65	12.65@12.80
July	14.55@14.60	15.25@15.35
August	14.75@14.80	14.80@14.85
September	14.75@14.80	14.15@14.20
October	14.85@14.90	13.60@13.70
November	14.75@14.85	13.25@13.35
December	14.70@14.80	13.15@13.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	289,379
Arrivals—	
Steamship Capua, Rio	4,768
Steamship Capua, Santos	4,455— 9,223
Total	298,602
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,977
Total stock in New-York to-day	287,925
Total stock in Baltimore	46,855
Arrivals	...
Total	46,855
Deliveries yesterday	628—46,227
Total stock in New-Orleans	46,056
Arrivals	...
Total	46,056
Deliveries yesterday	276—45,780
Total stock in other ports	... 92,007
Total stock in United States	370,932
Afloat from Rio per steam to July 10	41,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to July 10	42,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to July 10	36,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 4	12,000
	131,000
Total	510,932
Same time 1894	336,881

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

Trading was still active in futures, in small lots, with a few larger transactions. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; July, 68⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68¼c; July, 68⅝c; September, 65¾@ bid; December, 67¼c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 65½c; No. 3 Northern, 60¼c; rejected, 58¼c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 68⅝c; Northern, 68⅜c. Receipts, 44,776 bushels; shipments, 90,090 bushels. Inspected, 51 cars; last year, 122 cars.

PEORIA, July 11.—Corn—Receipts, 24,500 bushels; shipments, 7,900 bushels; market firmer; No. 2, 43¾c; No. 3, 42½c. Oats—Receipts, 100,000 bushels; shipments, 126,250 bushels; market steady and firm; No. 2 white, 27@27½c; No. 3 white, 26½@26¾c. Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; market dull; No. 2, 45c. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.24.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

BEEVES—Receipts, 37 cars, or 624 head, all consigned direct to a West Forty-fifth Street slaughterer. No trading. Feeling steady. City dressed beef sides quiet at 6½@8¾c for inferior to choice natural carcasses, and at 4½@6½c for Texas beef. No later cable advices. Shipments to-day on the Trinidad to Bermuda, 73 cattle and 80 sheep, for various shippers.

CALVES—Receipts, 233 head, of which 69 went direct to butchers. Demand good at steady prices, with sales of fair to prime veals at $5.50@$6.50; a bunch of buttermilks at $3; and a lot of mixed calves at $5.50. Dressed calves firmer at 7@9½c for city dressed veals; 6½@8½c for country dressed; 4@6c for dressed buttermilks and little veals. SALES: J. HALL & CO.—20 veals, 149 lb average, at $6.50 per 100 lb; 17 do, 138 lb, at $6.37½; 18 do, 130 lb, at $6.25; 17 mixed calves, 167 lb, at $3.60. — M. COLLINS—44 veals, 151 lb, at $6.37½; 13 do, 153 lb, at $6.25; also, 135 lb, at $3. — HUTCH & MULLEN—30 buttermilk calves, 153 lb, at $3.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 27½ cars, or 6,816 head, all for the market, with the exception of 2½ cars and a single deck which was held over yesterday. Sheep very dull in moderate request, at steady prices; lambs were in active demand at an advance of 25@35c, and some stock sold 50c higher. The pens were promptly cleared. Poor to prime sheep sold at $2.10@$4 per 100 lb; very common to choice lambs at $4.62½@$6.50. Dressed Mutton steady at 4½@7c; and dressed lambs firm at 8@12c, with extra prime carcasses netting up to 12½c. SALES: J. HALL & CO.—267 Virginia lambs, 64 lb average, at $6 per 100 lb; 131 do, 63 lb, at $6; 123 do, 56 lb, at $5.25; 292 West Virginia do, 66 lb, at $6.12½; 280 do, 61 lb, at $6; 72 do, 55 lb, at $5.50; 154 do, 57 lb, at $5.75; 138 West Virginia sheep, 107 lb, at $4; 3 do, 93 lb, at $3; 230 Ohio do, 79 lb, at $3.50; 25 Virginia do, 85 lb, at $2.12½.—D. HARRINGTON—215 Kentucky lambs, 61 lb, at $5.50.—M. COLLINS—Seventeen lambs, 66 lb, at $6.50; 254 Virginia do, 68 lb, at $6.50; 219 do, 66 lb, at $6.30; 235 do, 62 lb, at $6.25; 293 do, 61 lb, at $6; 80 do, 58 lb, at $5.87½; 241 Ohio sheep, 82 lb, at $3.50; 75 do, 84 lb, at $3.50; 187 do, 75 lb, at $3.40; 75 do, 75 lb, at $3.12½; 9 Virginia do, 78 lb, at $3.50; 31 do, 106 lb, at $3.—D. McPHERSON & Co.—275 Virginia lambs, 66 lb, at $6.25; 241 do, 56 lb, at $5.50; 32 Virginia sheep, 87 lb, at $3.75; 273 Ohio do, 82 lb, at $3.50.—Indiana lambs, 63 lb, at $5.25; 25 State do, 66 lb, at $5.50; 7 do, 64 lb, at $6; 12 State sheep, 113 lb, at $4; 13 do, 73 lb, at $3.50; 108 Ohio do, 84 lb, at $3.65; 60 do, 86 lb, at $3.60; 182 Indiana do, 84 lb, at $3.50.—H. SANDERS—43 State lambs, 67 lb, at $6.25; 137 Indiana do, 55 lb, at $5.20; 23 State sheep, 113 lb, at $3.87½; 298 Ohio do, 61 lb, at $2.10.—J. H. WILKINSON—232 Ohio lambs, 59 lb, at $5.50.—DELAFIELD, WRIGHT & CO.—131 Virginia lambs, 52 lb, at $4.62½.—P. S. KASE—56 Jersey lambs, 63 lb, at $6.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 20 cars, or 3,121 head, of which 2?0 on sale. Market dull at $5.20@$5.60 per 100 lb. Country dressed quotably unchanged at 7@8c for medium to light weights. SALES—S. JUDD & CO.—18 State hogs, 145 lb average, at $5.60 per 100 lb; 67 do, 190 lb, at $5.55; 50 do, 200 lb, at $5.50; 24 do, 211 lb, at $5.55; 5 rough do, 266 lb, at $4.55; also late Wednesday: 82 State hogs, 159 lb, at $5.65; 71 do, 209 lb, at $5.60; 3 rough do, 283 lb, at $4.60; 2 do, 305 lb, at $4.55; 3 stags, 270 lb, at $3.50.—JAMIE & MULLEN—Late Wednesday—15 State hogs, 148 lb, at $5.75; 47 do, 172 lb, at $5.65; 17 do, 135 lb, at $5.65; 31 do, 195 lb, at $5.62½; 19 do, 263 lb, at $5.60; 26 do, 189 lb, at $5.65; 10 do, 196 lb, at $5.50; 10 rough do, 275 lb, at $4.60; 6 do, 280 lb, at $4.50; 1 do, 450 lb, at $4.62½; 2 stags, 325 lb, at 83.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—84 State hogs, 173 lb, at $5.65; 45 do, 204 lb, at $5.50.—HUTCH & MULLEN—47 hogs, 203 lb, at $5.50; 2 rough do, 235 lb, at $4.50.

BUFFALO, July 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,618 head; total for the week thus far, 11,514 head; same time last week, 9,078 head; consigned through, 2,588 head; to New-York, 1,900 head; market for sale, 500 head; market opened active and firm; closed strong, with all sold; light fat steers, 1,000 lb, $3.90@$4; thin, $3.50@$3.60; old cows, $2@$2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,120 head; total for the week thus far, 30,700 head; same time last week, 29,100 head; consigned through, 2,870 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 2,250 head; market opened 10@20c lower than yesterday's opening prices; closed weak, with the bulk of sales from $5.25@$5.35; New York and some heavy weights reached in firm's hands. Yorkers, $5.25@ $5.30, mostly $5.30@; mixed packers, $5.25@$5.30; grass Yorkers, $5.20; corn-fed mediums, $5.30@ $5.35; dairy-fed, $5.15; no choice heavy hogs; roughs, $4.90@$4.95; stags, $3.50@$4.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,250 head; total for the week thus far, 24,275 head; same time last week, 32,750 head; consigned through, 2,500 head; to New-York, 550 head; on sale, 2,250 head; market opened active and higher for good grades; culls and common stock only steady; closed steady and firm; good lambs, $5@$5.25; extra quotable $5.50@$5.85. Fair to good, $4.25@$4.90; culls and common, $2.25@$4; yearlings scarce at $3.25@$4.25; mixed sheep, $2.50@$3.25; choice, $3.50@$3.60; culls and common, $1.50@$2; export sheep in good demand at $3.75@$4.

EAST LIBERTY, July 11.—Cattle—Receipts light to-day, with a steady demand; market steady; prime, $5.30@$5.50; good, $4@$4.80; good butchers', $4.10@$4.30; rough, fat, $3@$4; bulls, cows, and stags, $1.75@$3.25; fresh cows and springers, $15@$55 per head. Hogs—Receipts light, but the demand is light and the market very slow; medium Philadelphias, $5.25@$5.30; best mixed and Yorkers, $5.15@$5.20; common to fair Yorkers, $5@$5.10; roughs, $3.75@$4.25. Sheep —Supply is light and demand steady; market firm for good grades, while slow on common; extra, $3.30@$3.50; good, $2.80@$3; fair, $1.70@ $2.20; common sheep, 50c@$1; best lambs, $5@$6; good, $4.50@$5.10; common to fair, $1.50@ $2.50; Spring lambs, $2@$4.75; veal calves, $5.50 @$6.25; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,077 head; market steady at yesterday's prices; native steers, $3.50@$5.25. Texas and Indian steers, $3.15@$4.15. Hogs — Receipts, 1,225 head; market strong and prices 5@10c higher. Packers, $4.50@$5; butchers', $4.90@$5.05; Yorkers, $5@$5.05. Sheep—Receipts, 892 head; market brisk and 15c higher; native sheep, $3.30; lambs, $4.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 11.—There was a stronger market for cattle to-day at an average advance of 10c per 100 lb. The receipts were light, which accounted for the firmness. Receipts of hogs were fair, but there was a fair supply, and a full number were carried over from yesterday. Local packers and Eastern shippers were good buyers, and prices advanced 5@10c per 100 lb. Receipts of sheep were light, but those on hand were large. In consequence of the state of affairs the former were firm while the latter were weak and 10c lower.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,000 head; extra 1,400 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.40@$5.80; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.80@$5.35; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.30@$4.75; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; inferior to good bulls, $1@$2.75; feeders, 9.0 to 1,100 lb, $3.35@$4; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.30@$3.30; cows and heifers, extra, $3.75@$4.25; cows, fair to choice, $2.00@ $3.60; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2.50@$4.25; Texas steers, $3@$4.05; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@ $3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.80@$5.20; common to choice mixed, $4.70@$5.15; choice assorted, $4.95@$5.10; light, $4.80@$5.15; pigs, $3.60@$4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.75@$4.25; lambs, $3@$6.

FOREIGN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 78s 9d; prime mess steady at 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 44s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 32s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 33s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 32s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 30s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined teady at 18s. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 21s 9d. Resin—Common steady at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 33s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 2½d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 8d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 2½d; July dull at 4s 1½d; August dull at 4s 1¾d; September dull at 4s 1½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 41 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American, middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 42-64d, nominal; August delivery, 3 42-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 43-64@3 44-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 45-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 46-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 47-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 48-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 49-64@3 50-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 52-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 53-64@3 54-64d, sellers.

LONDON, July 11—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 11¾d; October-December, 10s 5½d.

LONDON, July 11.—At the wool sales to-day there were offered 16,000 bales, including a number of good parcels. New-Zealand was in spirited request. The demand for shabby was scarcely as strong as hitherto. Merinos were generally well competed for by the home trade and Continental buyers, especially Americans, who operated with much freedom at extreme figures. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools sold fairly, but the limits were too high for much business to be done. The following are details of the day's sales, with the prices obtained: New South Wales—2,400 bales; scoured, 6½d@1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 6d@1s ½d; greasy, 5½@8½d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@6d. Queensland—1,900 bales; scoured, 7¼d@1s ½d; do, locks and pieces, 6¼@10½d; greasy, 5¼@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@7¼d. Victoria—2,100 bales; scoured, 4d@1s 1½d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@ 1s 1½d; greasy, 6¾@10d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@6¾d. South Australia—600 bales; scoured, 8d@1s; do, locks and pieces, 4d@9½d; greasy, 4d @5½d. West Australia—800 bales; scoured, 9@ 11¾d; do, locks and pieces, 6¼d; greasy, 5¾@ 7¾d. Tasmania—100 bales; greasy, 7@8½d; do, locks and pieces, 5@7¼. New-Zealand—5,500 bales; scoured, 7¾@1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 7d@1s ½d; greasy, 4½@10d; do, locks and pieces, 5@7¾d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—2,200 bales; scoured, 10½@1s 3d; greasy, 5@7¾d.

HAVANA, July 11.—Markets unchanged.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ANOTHER BLOCK OF LAND BOUGHT BY JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

He Will Create a Neighborhood by His Improvements—Other Interesting Sales.

Mr. Samuel Goldsticker of L. J. Phillips & Co. has sold another block of sixty lots to John D. Crimmins. A few weeks ago the latter bought, through Mr. Goldsticker, the block bounded by Lenox and Seventh Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets. He has now purchased the block bounded by the same avenues and One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets. The price paid was about $400,000, or $800,000 for the two blocks. Mr. Crimmins's purpose is to develop the property so as to create a special neighborhood—something on the plan designed for the King model houses, although he will seek to profit by the experience gained in that venture. The property was bought from Thomas L. Watt, whose family has owned it since 1827. Until quite recently the neighborhood was inactive, but this has been changed by the electric railway on Lenox Avenue. Mr. Crimmins has hitherto fared well in his real estate ventures. Before he came of age he began his operations. In 1868 he bought the block between Madison and Park Avenues, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, for $275,000, and resold the same at a profit, before taking title, to Thomas Murphy. Later on, he was one of the first to see the advantages of the Lenox Hill neighborhood, and invested there to advantage. He was also one of the first to take advantage of the west-side development, and, more recently, has been a buyer of property on the Cathedral Parkway, where he is now one of the principal owners.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for W. K. Everdell, at $81,000, the five-story brick apartment house 57 and 59 East Eighty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Samuel L. Laderer to Dryfoos & Strauss two lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, 25.9½ feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 48.4 by 105.11¼, by 46.8 by 92.6.

Mr. Charles Buek, the builder, is the owner of two lots on the north side of West Seventy-second Street, between the Boulevard and West End Avenue. At the corner of the Boulevard he has been erecting the Ainsworth Hotel. Mr. Robinson, who built the hotel, agreed to restrict to dwelling purposes three lots owned by him on Seventy-second Street, adjoining the hotel. Next to these three lots are those of Mr. Buek. Mr. Robinson, however, died a short time ago, and his son, who succeeded him in the ownership of the property, is not willing to have the tree lots restricted. Mr. Buek has, therefore, determined to erect a nine-story apartment hotel on his lots, instead of reserving them for high-class dwellings. Lots on the block are valued at nearly $40,000 each.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought of the Dickerson estate, at about $27,000, the six-story brownstone tenement, with stores, 211 Mott Street, 30 by about 70.

At auction in the Trinity Building Sales-room, yesterday, Mr. H. A. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, the two-story and attic brick building 351 Water Street, south side, between Roosevelt Street and James Slip. The defendant in the action, W. K. Van Bokkelen, protested at the sale that he was not the owner of the property, and that it had been in the name of the plaintiff's attorney, Henry B. Wesselman, since June 3. The referee, John H. Hull, ordered the sale to proceed, and the property was knocked down to the plaintiff, Caroline Weinberg, at $7,072.90. The protest was said to have been made by the defendant to save himself from a judgment for deficiency.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly has sold for James Henderson to Mrs. Eleanor Robinson, at $23,000, the four-story brick building 228 Seventh Avenue, 19.8 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Hopkins, referee, 8 to 14 Clinton Street, east side, 100 feet south of Houston Street, 75 by 100.2, two-story brick synagogue and three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $52,940.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street, 98 by 100.4, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $57,375.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, &c., of Peter Michel to 343 East Thirtieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 677 and 679 Washington Street, one-story brick wagon shed, by E. G. W. Woerz of 1 East Sixty-third Street; cost, $2,000.

Marion Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of Travers Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Anna Burlinam of 317 West Fifty-fourth Street; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 321 and 323 West Fifty-sixth Street, six-story brick clubhouse, by Young Men's Christian Association, 90 Park Avenue; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 7 three-story and basement brick dwellings, by John Davis of 506 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; cost, $126,000.

Nos. 195 and 195½ Bowery, by Robert Simpson, alterations to a five-story brick store and storage house; cost, $1,000.

Fourth Avenue, west side, 27 feet north of Thirteenth Street, by John J. Astor estate, alterations to a brick stage, for theatre; cost, $10,000.

No. 206 Madison Avenue, by W. W. Astor estate, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Hoffman Street, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, by Louis Cook, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 225 East Seventy-ninth Street, by David Broker, alterations to a four-story and basement brick synagogue and dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 2,390 and 2,396 First Avenue, alterations to two four-story brick stores and tenements, by Lazarus Baum; cost, $200.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fulton Street, south side, 49 feet west of New-York Avenue, five-story brick flat and store, nine families, 33.2x40, cost, $11,000; George W. Campbell, owner.

Fulton Street, south side, 82.2 feet west of New-York Avenue, two five-story brick flats and stores, fourteen families, 32.2 and 33.8x40 each, $26,000 total; same owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 11.

LAIGHT ST, 49; Michael Hart and wife to Dora Carroll $1

MADISON ST, 44 and 46; Nicholas T. Brown to Elizabeth Brown 1

11TH ST, West, n s, 154 ft w of Washington, 22x93; James Keese to Smith Ely 10,000

11TH ST, 517 East; George Landon, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine 26,500

DELANCEY ST, n s, 25 ft e of Essex St, 25x50.11; Joseph Wolf and wife to Samuel Hirshfeld and wife 21,000

GRAND ST, 534; Samuel Green and wife to Bertha G. Lyons 1

67TH ST, 211, West; Emma Fields and husband to Marguerite P. Dyett 25,000

45TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Frank D. Waligering 15,800

10TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 45th St, 25.1x100; Madaline Albert, by Charles Martin, her guardian, to Magnus Welman. 65TH ST, s s, 174 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.5; Francis A. White and wife to John B. Cole 1

78TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of West End Av, 75x102.2; William E. D. Stokes to Walter E. Thompson 100

50TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Samuel L. Goldenberg and others 14,500

LEXINGTON AV, 710; Solomon Silberberg and wife to Gustav Borcke 16,000

48TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Edwin H. and Walter J. Peck and wives to William J. Peck 1

53D ST, n s, 243 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, one-third part; Nathan Bijur, executor and trustee of Paulina Bijur, to John L. Lamson 1

SAME PROPERTY, one-sixth part; same to Joseph Bijur 1

SAME PROPERTY, one-third part; Isaac Bijur and Leopold Wachenheim, executors, &c., of Asher Bijur, to Joseph Bijur 1

RYER AV, w s, 420.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x132.8x50.9x141.7, also e s of Ryer Av, 232.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.1x25x97.10; Bendet Isaacs and others, executors of Myer Finn, to George E. Schmid, one-half part 9,125

FULTON AV, s e s, Lot 94, map of village of Morrisania; the Suburban Realty Company to William J. Baesch and wife. 5,750

RYER AV, w s, 470.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x128.2x25.5x132.8; Abraham Levy and wife to William J. Scully, one-half part 380

VYSE AV, e s, 261.8 ft n of Home St, 25x100; G. D. W. Clocke, referee, to the North New-York Co-operative Building and Mortgage Association 3,700

LOTS 13, 14, and 15, map of villa sites of Green, Owens & Gelston at Throgg's Neck, Mary H. Gulvin to John Finn 850

POPLAR ST, n s, 274.9 ft w of Main St, 63.3x114x88.11x109.11; Walter L. Thompson, referee, to Isaac Butler 1,495

PRATT AV, 840.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Land Company C of Eden-wald to Gustav Mengler and wife 900

LOT 308, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ehpraim B. Levy to Frederick Kunz and wife 1,000

LOT 341, map of same; same to Giovannino Marino 355

SHIEL ST, Lots 808 and 809, map of Laconia Park, Westchester; Levi H. Mace and wife to Thomas Leahy and wife 1,400

WILLIS AV, n w corner of 134th St, 25x81.6; Julius Preusse and wife to Hermann Liesmann and others 36,000

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 157.6 ft s of Grand St, 18.9x100; Nathan Bernstein and wife to Rosa Levy 107

53D ST, n s, 243 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Lillie and Nathan Bijur to John L. Lamson 47,000

100TH ST, s s, 154.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25x99.11x25.1x100.11; Annie F. and Frederick Brandt to Valentine Pressler 1

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 31x81.5; James Keese to Smith Ely 9,500

105TH ST, s s, 185.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.5x100.11; Eugene L. Bushe to Howard W. Coates 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 111th St, 29.7x106.5x28.3x121.11; Estelle Ferris to Francis Drischler 1

125TH ST, 529 West; Mary Woods to Julia Wellner 1

125TH ST, 178 West; Edmund T. Oldham, referee, to Annie E. Brown 3,200

RAILROAD AV, n e corner of 149th St, 52x75x50; John J. Callahan and wife to Bertha Volkenning 1

TRAVILLE PLACE, 425 ft w of Grove Av, 100x100; Valentine Pressler to Annie F. Brandt 12,000

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft n of 152d St, 50x100; George E. Schmid to John Welply. 3,100

RYER AV, w s, 470.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x128.3x23.6x132.8; the executors of Myer Finn to William J. Scully, ½ part 380

RYER AV, w s, 420.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.1x25x97.11; Abraham Levy and wife to George E. Schmid 912

WESTCHESTER AV, w s, 300 ft n of Talmadge St, 25x150; Sallie L. and John Turner to Emilie Flaurand 1

WESTCHESTER AV, w s, 325 ft n of Talmadge St, 25x150; John Turner and wife to Emilie Flaurand 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 174.5 ft s of 180th St, 100x98.4x100.1x92.2; Abraham Levy and wife to James J. Edwards, ½ part 658

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 1,835

VALENTINE AV, w s, 174.5 ft s of 180th St, 100x99.2x100.1x100; Abraham Levy and wife to Ernest Sass, ½ part 1,820

SAME PROPERTY; the executors, &c., of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 1,820

RYER AV, e s, 457.5 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x100x99.10; Abraham Levy and wife to Elizabeth Clarke, ½ part 1,295

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 470

RYER AV, e s, 357.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 50.1x99.4; Abraham Levy and wife to James D. Taylor, ½ part 435

SAME PROPERTY; the executors, &c., of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 435

VALENTINE AV, w s, 374.5 ft s of 180th St, 50x98; Abraham Levy and wife to Andrew Gray, part 1,000

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 1,000

RYER AV, w s, 495.1 ft n of Burnside Av 25x123.9; Abraham Levy and wife to John D. Morgan and wife, ½ part 380

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 380

BURNSIDE AV, n e s, 51.4 ft s e of Anthony Av, 13.2x38.3 irregular; Abraham Levy and wife to Arthur L. Smith and another, ½ part 600

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 600

RYER AV, e s, 317.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x150.6x25.4x155; Abraham Levy and wife to same, ½ part 392

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 392

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Anthony Av, 76.8x93.8x irregular; Abraham Levy and wife to Marcus Nathan, ½ part 5,600

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 5,600

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 103.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 41.2x158.9x irregular; Abraham Levy and wife to Thomas W. Dunn, ½ part 600

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 600

RYER AV, w s, 520.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 45.10x irregular; Abraham Levy and wife to Patrick H. Donnelly, ½ part 682

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 682

ANTHONY AV, e s, 100 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x150.7; Abraham Levy and wife to James O. Barrows, ½ part 1,200

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 1,200

RYER AV, w s, 370.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x141.7; Abraham Levy and wife to Hannah Hoffman, ½ part 775

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 775

ANTHONY AV, e s, 175 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x137.2x irregular; Abraham Levy and wife to same, ½ part 1,100

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 1,100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 225 ft n of Burnside Av, 100x119.4x irregular; Abraham Levy and wife to Christopher Sigmund, ½ part 1,902

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 1,902

BURNSIDE AV, n e s, 76.7 ft n w of Anthony Av, 25.7x85.5x25.9x93.8; Abraham Levy and wife to Mary Sesnan, ½ part 737

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 737

RYER AV, e s, 95.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x155x irregular; Abraham Levy and wife to Frank A. Falvey, ½ part 792

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 792

ANTHONY AV, e s, 218.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x100; Abraham Levy and wife to Anthony Lavelle, ½ part 1,075

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 1,075

ANTHONY AV, e s, 150 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x146.2x irregular; Abraham Levy and wife to Rosa Prowler, ½ part 550

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 550

RYER AV, w s, 195.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x irregular, &c.; Abraham Levy and wife to Christopher Sleman, ½ part 885

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 885

RYER AV, e s, 307.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 50.1x98.10; Abraham Levy and wife to James H. Casely, ½ part 450

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 450

VALENTINE AV, w s, 74.5 ft s of 180th St, 50x100.5x50x100.11; Abraham Levy and wife to James Higgins, ½ part 885

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 885

VALENTINE AV, w s, 124.5 ft s of 180th St, 50x80x50x100; Abraham Levy and wife to Henry Malkan, ½ part 900

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 900

RYER AV, e s, 257.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.4x25x98.1; Abraham Levy and wife to John H. Howe, ½ part 240

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 240

VALENTINE AV, w s, 44 ft s of 180th St, 30.5x100.10x25.2x100.9; Abraham Levy and wife to Mary Lynch, ½ part 465

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to same, ½ part 465

ANTHONY AV, w s, 268.2 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Abraham Levy and wife to William C. Bergen, ½ part 512

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Myer Finn to William C. Bergen, ½ part 512

Recorded Leases.

AHLERS G. H., to Hermann Mollan; 1,121 Park Av, n e corner of 90th St, 3 10-12 years $1,500

HARGRAVE, Arthur J., to Emily Brisache; 68 West 23d St, room in rear, 2 11-12 years 600

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Nellie Lenahan; 1,451 Amsterdam Av, store, 4½ years $540-720

LESS, August, to Fischer and Polack; 517 Lexington Av, n e corner of 45th St, 6 11-12 years 3,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Peter Hoykendorf; 636 Park Av, store, &c., 5 years $1,000-1,200

MURPHY, Patrick, to Stephen Cavagnero; 504 Pearl St, 10 years 1,200

PHILLIPS, Rebecca J., to Charles F. and John J. Murphy; 328 1st Av, store, &c., 10 years 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

BOESCH, William J., and another to the Suburban Realty Company; s e s of Fulton Av, part of Lot 94, map of Morrisania, 3 years $2,500

BIEGEN, Mary L., and another to Emily Momberger; n s of Leggett Av, 175 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 3,200

BERCKE, Gustav, and wife to R. D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; w s of Lexington Av, 20.5 ft s of 58th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 17,000

BIGOT, Elisa, and another to Charles P. Bernard; 58 Columbus Av, 2 years 4,500

SAME to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 53 Columbus Av, 3 years 26,000

CLARK, Henry S., and wife to Henry L. Young; Lot 64, Block 2,511, Kemp estate, 3 years 5,000

DRISCHLER, Francis, to Clara F. Ogden; n e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 111th St, 5 years 40,000

DORWAGEN, Elizabeth, and another to Charles Brockman; s e s of Mathilda St, Lot 156, map of Washingtonville, 3 years 200

FARRELL, John, and wife to Ellen Kearns; s s of 143d St, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 5,000

FINCK, William H., to Sophia Norman; s e corner of 4th Av and 45th St, 3 years 550

HARMER, Wilhelmina, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 1,879 Madison Av, 3 years 15,000

FLAURAND, Emilie, to John Turner; w s of Washington Av, 300 ft n of Talmadge St, 2 years 2,000

DELAFIELD, Augustus F., and wife to George W. Dayton; e s of 6th Av, 61.8 ft s of 24th St, 1 year 6,000

GIBB, Rudolph, and wife to James C. Gulick; 358 West 28th St, 1 year 2,000

HART, James J., to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Prospect Av, 300 ft from n w corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 1 year 3,250

KLEIN, Isaak, and others to Magdalena Mixsell; n s of 5th St, 291 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years 4,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., and wife to Young & Gerard; s e of 80th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 2,500

SAME to Henry Wiener, Jr.; s s of 80th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 25,000

MACKLIN, Margaret, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 64th St, 115 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 7,000

EAST 11th St, 5 years 22,000

METZGAR, Addie, to executors and trustees of Samuel Smith; s s of 36th St, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 20,000

MARINO, Giovannino, to E. B. Levy; Lot 341, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 200

MORRISON, Florence A., to Henry C. Raynor; n s of 151st St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 2,000

MARCUS, Simon, and wife to Riverside Bank; e s of 8th Av, 75.11 ft n of 117th St, notes 5,000

PECK, William J., to E. H. Peck and another; n s of 48th St, 325 ft e of 1st Av, notes 5,750

PRENDERGAST, Patrick, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; 147 and 149 West 84th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 45,000

PRESSLER, Valentine, to Frederick Brandt; s s of 100th St, 154.11 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 3,000

REYNOLDS, Thomas, and wife to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 329 and 331 West 35th St, (two mortgages) 50,000

REGAN, Mary T., to Charles Boege & Son; n s of Mechanic St, adjoining land of Patrick Rice, 24th Ward, secures notes 800

SCARDEFIELD, William A., and wife to Mary A. Miller; e s of Franklin Av, 120.2 ft s of Jefferson St, 5 years 1,800

THOMP